

HOME NEWS

Judges asked to jail editor for naming blackmail witnesses

An article in *Socialist Worker* which named two witnesses in the Janie Jones blackmail trial in April was in contempt of court, Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, Attorney General, said yesterday. Opening contempt proceedings against Mr Paul Foot, acting editor at the time of publication, Mr Silkin said blackmail victims would no longer go to the police if they were not assured that their names would not be publicized.

Twenty members of the National Union of Journalists, carrying placards defending press freedom, picketed the Law Courts in the Strand before the hearing in the Queen's Bench division started.

The court was full as Mr Silkin made his application to the Lord Chief Justice, sitting with Mr Justice Milmo and Mr Justice Ackner.

Mr Silkin said he wanted to make clear that the *Socialist Worker* did not enjoy the large circulation of the national press

and media. "So the direct impact of any contempt which may have been committed would have been relatively small", he said.

It was also right to say that there was no evidence that any actual harm had been done by the article. But the principle involved was one of very great importance both to the courts and to the press.

The fundamental issue was whether the courts had any inherent power to secure that no publicity should be given to the identity of witnesses in cases such as blackmail.

Mr Silkin said the article was a deliberate challenge to the powers of the court. It made clear that its author took strong exception to cloaking the identity of blackmail victims; or at any rate of the victims in question.

Having set out on that course Mr Foot had challenged a further aspect of the same principle. The courts had held that

to hold a witness up to public obloquy might itself be a contempt. No doubt that form of contempt would arise more powerfully if the obloquy occurred before the conclusion of a trial, when a juror's mind might be affected by it.

That appeared to have been the position in this case, but, Mr Silkin added, there was no evidence to suggest any juror had been influenced.

Mr Silkin said there were no legal precedents, perhaps because hitherto the normal practice had been honoured.

"It will be open to this court to consider whether the practice in blackmail cases and generally accepted by the press and other media rests on a no more solid foundation than a convention which can be discarded if a particular editor thinks it right in a particular case", Mr Silkin said.

The hearing continues today. Law Report, page 6

CBI wants to stiffen guidelines on pay

By Our Labour Editor

Anxious about the likely level of pay settlements this winter, the CBI are to ask the TUC to tighten up the wage restraint guidelines in their social contract with the Government.

The initial contact between industry and the unions will be through chief officers of the two organizations, but the subject will be taken up at the next private meeting between the leaders of the two sides. Mr Ralph Batesman, president of the CBI, said yesterday that taken together the trade union guidelines to pay negotiators meant that wages would go over the top.

Industry wanted the TUC to make its guidance to affiliated unions "a good deal more precise", he said. "These guidelines must be put into such detail that they accept there is no increase in the total standard of living and our belief is that they do not conform with that at present. If we can get them to conform with that, we get them to conform with the reality of their own statement."

The CBI would not accept the TUC guidelines contained in a policy paper adopted last month, unless they came into line with the TUC's stated intention.

Leaders of industry agree with the TUC view that there could be no increase in the standard of living in the next year.

Mr Campbell Adamson, director-general of the CBI, suggested that a good many groups of workers in industry accepted the seriousness of the economic situation and would be willing to make pay rises that did not maintain their standard of living.

Call for £3,000m, page 19



Some of the fire-ravaged compounds at the Maze prison destroyed by rioting prisoners on Tuesday night.

Ulster prisoners seize four hostages

Continued from page 1

night and there appears to have been some hand-to-hand fighting between prisoners and soldiers.

The UDA believes that 600 republican prisoners, none of them internees, broke out of their compounds and met together inside the prison to start the riot and burning.

According to Mr Rees, several prisoners set fire to a cell block in which four other inmates were being held. The men would have been burnt to death but for the courage of the prison officers who rescued them.

In republican districts of Belfast yesterday vehicles were hijacked and burnt. Buses were stolen and barricades set up in Catholic streets. In Antrim Road alone, five cars

were burning; no one was trying to attend to the fires.

Londonderry was virtually halted as cars and buses were hijacked and shops, offices and factories closed their doors. In Belfast, 500 Catholic dockers walked out in protest at what they said was rough treatment of prisoners at Long Kesh, and in Londonderry several hundred factory workers also walked out.

During the evening there was more fighting in Belfast when crowds of Catholics trying to march to the centre of the city to protest were stopped by troops in Castle Street, one of the main shopping thoroughfares. The soldiers were pelted with stones as they ran from the surrounding streets.

At Leeson Street, in the Falls, shots were fired at an arm

patrol and at Coalisland, in a Tyrone, Catholic factory workers formed a human chain across several main roads and blocked traffic.

There were shooting incidents all over Belfast last night in the Shore Road district shots were fired at the police and in the Falls area two soldiers were injured by an explosion. In the Catholic Ardoyne district a man was wounded by bullets fired from a car and in the centre of the city fire broke out at the head office of the Belfast Telegraph.

In Dungannon, co Tyrone, more cars were hijacked on the main Belfast-Dublin road. The Army investigated a suspected bomb in a container lorry. Leading article, page 1

"Barrington Laurance are the people you should meet..."

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Heath critics change tactics

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Now that Mr Heath has indicated clearly, in his television broadcast on Tuesday, that he means to continue as leader of the Conservative Party, it is felt to be in the interests of the party, his critics appear to have changed their tactics.

They realize that public denunciations would appear rancorous and out of keeping with the normal decorum of politics and that the time has come to wait the assembly of Parliament next week, when all Conservatives will be present to take part in an inquest on the conduct of the election and its result.

The critics have taken the advice of senior members of the party that time is needed for the Conservatives to take a closer look at the policy implications of rashly forcing out a leader who succeeded in warding off a big Labour advance by his appeals for national unity.

I understand that Mr Heath received encouraging advice two days ago from Mr Harold

Macmillan, a former prime minister who will be remembered for his unflappable handling of "a little local difficulty" when Conservative colleagues disagreed with him and a majority in the Cabinet.

Although Mr Macmillan was believed to have been critical of Mr Heath's style of leadership after the February election, he is now privately expressing support for the line adopted by Mr Heath during the last election campaign and for standing up to his critics now.

The general purposes committee of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations met at Conservative Central Office in London yesterday. It was a routine meeting arranged some time ago but the opportunity was used for a brief inquest on the election.

Coming from all parts of the country and representing all sections of the party, the representatives appear to have reported that there was a strong feeling at the grass roots of the party that, at the proper time, there must be a change in the

leadership. But some of them were extremely critical of the activities of MPs on the executive of the 1922 Committee, particularly their "secret meetings" at the City of Mr du Cann, the chairman, on Tuesday.

According to one account, a representative called their behaviour stupid and said that the antics of the 1922 Committee executive were not likely to bring credit on the Conservative Party.

The general purposes committee consists of 58 people representing associations throughout Britain. It includes representatives of the Young Conservatives and Conservative students.

Oil plans: Mr Wilson presided over two ministerial meetings at 10 Downing Street yesterday (our Political Staff writes). Measures to be brought forward in the Queen's Speech were considered, particularly legislation to provide for a public stake in North Sea oil. Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, and Lord Balogh, his Minister of State, were present

Pornographic films made at school, court told

Pornographic films were shot in secret weekend sessions at a secondary school with a cast which included the former head boy, aged 18, and the caretaker, a jury at Birmingham Crown Court was told yesterday.

The films were made in the laboratory, art room, girls' changing room, and the deputy headmaster's study at Aston Manor School, Birmingham, Mr Stephen Brown, QC, said for the prosecution.

Mr Brown said that other obscene films were made in the school at two leading hotels and at rented cottages in North Wales. He alleged that the men behind the cameras each time was John Jesnor Lindsay, aged 34, a film producer and head of Mayfair Film Productions Ltd, of London.

Mr Lindsay, of Fells Road, Hampstead, London, pleaded guilty to conspiring with Mr John Darby and others to publish obscene films. Mr Darby, film director, had gone to Europe and there was a warrant for his arrest. Three men and two women named in the indictment have admitted conspiracy and await sentence. They are Colin

Richards, aged 34, of Phillips Street, Aston; Sheila Ulla, aged 37, of Wright Street, Small Heath; Jacqueline Winch, aged 18, of Oakfield Road, Selly Park; George Mason, aged 37, of Penshaw Grove, Moseley; and Melvyn Such, aged 29, of Oakfield Road, Selly Park, all Birmingham.

Mr Brown said police seized 25 films last year from shops in Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Southsea, Portsmouth, Southampton and other towns. They portrayed "sex in the nastiest, rawest fashion, bestial and perverted, without any question of love or tenderness."

Eleven were made at Aston Manor School and showed the caretaker and the former head boy performing revolting sexual acts, Mr Brown said.

Mr Lindsay had told detectives that he made the films and handed them to a Dutch client without knowing how they were distributed.

He had said he had consulted a solicitor and then a chief inspector at Scotland Yard, who assured him that it was all right as long as the films were not distributed in England. The trial continues today.

Poisonous salad killed man in hermit group

A member of a religious group who died of a plum-like fruit gathered in the Snowdonia Valley where he lived in spartan circumstances died from one of the most dangerous and poisonous plants growing in the United Kingdom, Home Office analysts said at a Caernarvon inquest yesterday.

Mr John Pritchard-Jones, the coroner, recorded a verdict of accidental death.

Mr Alan Leach told the coroner that the plant, hemlock water dropwort, had roots resembling parsnip and stem resembling celery.

The inquest was on Mr Michael Philip Dawe, aged 28, an Australian, who lived with two companions at Tan-y-Graig,

a remote cottage in the Pennant Valley. Maria Carmen Neef told the court that she was Mr Dawe's wife, though they had not married legally. She said: "We believe the Lord will supply all our needs. We live by faith."

Mr Dawe's other companion, said he prepared a salad from plants gathered by Mr Dawe. After the meal, the three were reading when Mr Dawe asked him if he felt strange.

Mr Jenkins said: "There was a strange look in his eyes and five minutes later he erupted into a sort of fit with eyes bulging. Then I started to get ill, losing control of my body. I could not place myself in time and space."

Explosives hearing today

Mrs Frances Mabel Redman, aged 38, a machinist, of Roseberry Avenue, Tottenham, London, will appear before Epping magistrates today, accused under section 4 of the Explosive

Substances Act, 1883, with possession of explosives. Mrs Redman had earlier been interviewed about 12 sticks of gelignite found in a parked car in Epping Forest, Essex.

Union blames outsider for strike that ended in fiasco

From Arthur Osman

Birmingham

An examination by the Transport and General Workers' Union of the causes of the 14-week strike this year at the Imperial typewriter factory, Leicester, led it to refer yesterday to outside influences which "dreamed up a number of complaints to keep things going".

Mr Brian Mathers, the union's regional secretary and an ex-officio member of the inquiry, said in Birmingham that he was referring to a sociology graduate who had been identified with extreme left-wing political groups.

Mr Mathers said that at the conclusion of the protracted strike in which emotion predominated, the strikers were engaged, but were not guaranteed their old jobs back.

People who aspired to be helpful should leave matters of wages and conditions to the unions. The graduate's part

had done great disservice to the union.

The report will go to TU regional councils in the west and east Midlands. Mr Mathers said: "Our regional committee feels that we should recognize that there is a problem of integrating immigrant workers. Imperial Typewriters employs 1,650 manual workers, of whom 1,100 are Asian. A strike over bonus rates started on May 1 and eventually involved several hundred."

A strike committee referred to "exploitation of women workers" and demands equality of promotion in supervisory grades. Many workers are women on an assembly process of a repetitive nature. In July 1970, not all union members were dismissed, and 1,230 stayed at work.

Disarmament was created between those on strike and the work, to a point where industrial aspects of the dispute were submersed.

Four rail policemen jailed for robbing wagons

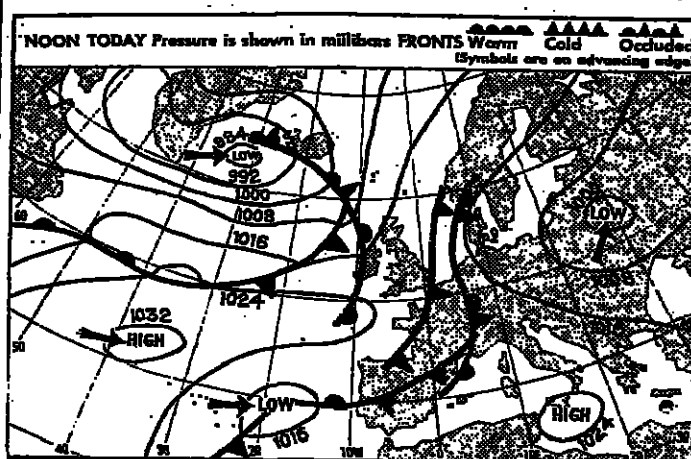
Four railway policemen with 25-year long-service and good conduct medals were jailed for stealing goods from rail wagons after being told by Mr Justice Crichton at Stafford Crown Court yesterday. This has been a fearful blow to the railway police of this country.

George Powis, aged 54, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, was jailed for five years; Gerald Lowndes, aged 48, of Bradford, Stoke-on-Trent, got five years; John Lowndes, aged 51, of Bucknall, Stoke, was jailed for three years; and Herbert Arrowsmith, aged 54, of Fenton, Stoke, for four years.

Mr Powis admitted charges of theft and asked eight others to be considered. Mr Gerald Lowndes admitted four theft charges and asked four others to be considered. Mr John Lowndes admitted a charge of theft and one of handling stolen goods. He was asked for two others to be taken into account. Mr Arrowsmith admitted two theft charges and asked for one case to be considered.

Mr Wilson Mellor, for the prosecution, told the court that when police officers went to the home of Mr Powis they could not move in the loft because it was packed with stolen property.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today

Sun rises: 7.27 am. Sun sets: 6.4 pm.
Moon rises: 10.1 am. Moon sets: 6.46 pm.

First Quarter: October 23.
Lighting up: 6.34 pm to 6.59 am.

High water: London Bridge, 3.31 am, 7.4m (24.2ft); 3.46 pm, 7.5m (24.5ft). Avonmouth, 9.2 am, 13.7m (45.1ft); 9.20 pm, 13.7m (45.1ft). Dover, 12.34 am, 6.9m (22.5ft); 12.52 pm, 7.0m (22.9ft). Hull, 7.45 am, 7.8m (25.6ft); 8.10 pm, 7.5m (24.5ft). Liverpool, 12.41 am, 9.2m (30.2ft); 1.3 pm, 9.1m (30.0ft).

A complex trough of low pressure is expected to move away E

as another trough advances towards W Britain.

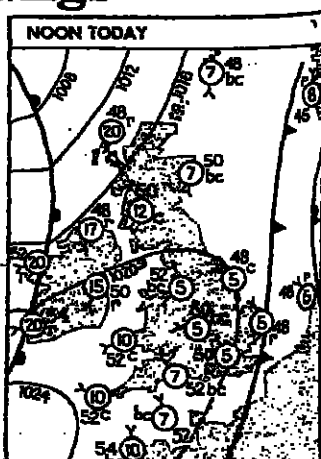
Forecasts for 6 am to midnight: London, SE, E, NE, central S and central N England, E Midlands and East Angles: Mostly cloudy, occasional rain, brighter with sunny spells later; wind variable, light; max temp 12°C (54°F).

W Midlands, Channel Islands, NW England, Lake District: Mainly dry, some sunny spells; wind NW, light or moderate, becoming variable, light; max temp 12°C (54°F).

SW England and Wales: Dry and bright early, cloudy with rain later; wind variable, light, becoming SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 12°C (54°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

Altitude	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Amsterdam	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Birmingham	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Bombay	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Buenos Aires	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Calcutta	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Canton	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Cebu	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Colon	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Hankow	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Harbin	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Hong Kong	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Kobe	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
London	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Lyons	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Manila	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Medan	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Osaka	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Peking	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Rangoon	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
San Francisco	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Singapore	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Sourabaya	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Tientsin	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Yokohama	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0



NOON TODAY

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Changeable, showers or longer periods of rain but some sunshine; temp near normal.

Sea passages: S North Sea: Wind variable, light; sea smooth.

Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NW, light; sea slight.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, light, becoming SW, moderate or fresh; sea slight, becoming moderate.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max. 7 am to 7 pm, 11°C (52°F); min. 7 pm to 7 am, 8°C (46°F). Humidity: 7 pm, 95 per cent. Rain, 24 hours to 7 pm, 6.1in. Sun, 24 hours to 7 pm, nil. Barometer, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1014.7 millibars rising.

1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

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HOME NEWS

GLC has to borrow £6m because City companies withhold £10.3m by appealing on rates

Stewart Tendler
The Greater London Council (GLC) has decided yesterday that it must borrow £6m because City companies have withheld £10.3m by appealing on rates.

The GLC said yesterday that ratepayers at Westminster, which in terms of commercial ratepayers is fairly comparable to the City, have largely met the demands.

New proposals: The rating system should be strengthened to give local authorities greater financial independence from the central government. Mr John Bassett, president of the Rating and Valuation Association, said at Bournemouth yesterday (our Local Government correspondent writes).

He suggested that the Government should apply a limit to the local government rate levy up to which income tax would be deductible. Above that figure money spent by local authorities would have to be found entirely from the ratepayers. That would make authorities more directly accountable to the local electorate.

Addressing the annual conference of the association at a time when protest against the rating system is high, Mr Bassett defended it against the "falsifications of political opportunists" and criticized the "restrictive, capricious, incomprehensible and in some cases vindictive" government legislation.

He said that the complex system of government grants had eroded to vanishing point the connexion between the level of rates paid and the standard of service received. The average ratepayer prob-

ably felt that his local authority was "merely the front organization collecting funds towards parliamentary expenditure incurred vicariously by his councillors as part of a gigantic financial illusion".

Democratically elected local government bodies, to maintain any independence at all, must not remain in the position of supplicants to the Exchequer. Local income tax would not be the answer, for there was no reason to suppose that local income resources would be any more evenly spread than rateable value.

"I do not see any alternative to the continuance in some form of the present system," Mr Bassett said. "This is not to say I consider the rating system perfect or ideal; indeed the United Kingdom rating system could be strengthened considerably and do more to help new authorities towards the financial autonomy required."

Revaluations would have to be more regular and thorough, and relief given for political expediency, such as agricultural derating and domestic relief, would have to be dispensed with.

The only immediately available practical solution to soaring rates involved pumping more Exchequer grants into the system. That would be getting nearer to a beggar-bowl complex. "Such a solution will sooner rather than later mean the death of local government."

Two awards by Tomalin
Mr Brian Wilson, aged 25, who is trying to establish radical weekly newspapers in Scotland, is to receive £500 from the Nicholas Tomalin Memorial Trust for helping journalists in professional or personal need.

Mr Wilson will use his award to investigate island transport and the development of the oil industry in Norway.

An award of £100 goes to Mr Seelos Serutia, aged 34, former editor of *Leselinyama La Lesotho*. The newspaper, formerly an uncontroversial religious weekly, was banned under Mr Serutia's editorship. He escaped from house arrest in Lesotho and came to Britain. The award fund was set up by friends and colleagues of Nicholas Tomalin, who was killed last year while reporting the Middle East war for *The Sunday Times*.

Pounds lost by the fat of the land

By Philip Howard
The pounds being lost at the My Fair Lady Clinics of England yesterday were sterling rather than the avoidpounds that used to be their business.

Mr Victor Nyssen, managing director of the main clinic opposite Harrod's, said he did not know whether customers would get their money back. Behind his locked plate glass the purple upholstery that usually sits beneath the weight of some of the fattest women in Knightsbridge was vacant and uncompressed.

The eight clinics in London and Manchester were closed because the group has gone out of business. Overweight and over-excited women gathered in the street outside the clinics, missing their appointments and apprehensive about getting their money back.

Notices in the windows, beneath the emblem of the flesh-melting and beautifying business, a svelte and sylph-like female posing on one toe upon a pink rose, said that all inquiries should be made by post and would be forwarded to the appropriate authority.

The clinics specialized in heat treatments, massage and exercises to reduce too solid flesh and promote the thin woman struggling inside every fat one to get out. Thinning courses could cost several hundred pounds, paid in advance. The charges worked out at about £11 for every inch off the waist-line.

Outside the Knightsbridge branch, Mrs Ivy Mort, from Leytonstone, said she had lost more than £200 but had been advised by University College Hospital to keep her weight at nine stone so that the hip did not suffer metal fatigue.

Mrs Irma Alan-Smith, who has an artificial hip, said she had lost £200. She had been advised by University College Hospital to keep her weight at nine stone so that the hip did not suffer metal fatigue.



Dame Ninette de Valois, the former prima ballerina, with Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, who is 10. The child has begun lessons at the Royal Ballet School, where Lord Snowdon, her father, took this photograph.

Churches to be demolished to pay for resource centre

From Pearce Wright Science Correspondent Swindon
In an attempt to foster a better community understanding of the benefits and disadvantages of scientific advances in a variety of fields, several churches in Swindon are to be demolished and their sites sold to pay for a new lay academy or resource centre.

The scheme will include a group of buildings to form a centre for worship, one for research into the way technology is changing the values of society, another for community service by students and others, and an ecumenical and lay training centre in which people interested in religion can discover how to counteract the divisive effects of some technologies on society while encouraging those that are useful.

Details of the lay academy were given at a conference yesterday by the Rev John Williams, representing a group called Swindon's Central Churches, which embraces most of the Nonconformist denominations and the Anglican Church.

The scheme is one of several projects to emerge from an experiment started a year ago by the Swindon Technocentre and the British Association for the Advancement of Science. A set of discussion papers prepared for this two-day meeting forms an interim report of the first year. Groups from industry, local government, schools, the churches and elsewhere have examined specific areas of community life.

Scots students occupy unused buildings

Officials and students at Edinburgh University clashed again yesterday when they disputed the efforts made to provide accommodation.

While Sir Hugh Robson, the principal, confined himself to a statement, the students took more positive action by occupying four university-owned buildings.

At a general meeting yesterday the students endorsed the action of their leaders in occupying unused university property in order to draw attention to the shortage of student accommodation.

Sir Hugh said the past year had been unusually difficult. There was a government embargo on university building and the new rent Act had reduced the number of flats.

In brief

Alcoholic's 16 year total ban

A motorist disqualified from driving for a further five years by magistrates at Southend, Essex, yesterday has been disqualified for a total of 16 years since 1962 for drink and driving offences. Charles Chadwick, aged 51, of Inverness Avenue, Westcliff, admitted driving with excess alcohol in his blood.

Mr Chadwick said he was an alcoholic. He was also fined £50 with £17.50 costs.

Minister's son fined

James Concannon, aged 17, apprentice plasterer, of Slesby Lane, Mansfield, son of Mr Dennis Concannon, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Northern Ireland, and MP for Mansfield, was fined £20 at Mansfield yesterday for damaging a telephone kiosk.

"Lump" man jailed

Martin Murray, aged 23, a building labourer, of Harlequin Road, Willesden, was jailed for six months at Old Street Magistrates' Court yesterday for defrauding the Inland Revenue with forged "lump" system tax exemption vouchers.

Mrs Hayman MP

Miss Helene Middleweek, aged 25, Labour MP for Welwyn and Hatfield, who married Mr Martin Hayman, a lawyer, on August 31, but campaigned during the election in her maiden name, said yesterday she intends to be known in future by her married name.

Contempt purged

Arthur William Fox, a former Birmingham builder, was freed from jail yesterday after disclosing at his bankruptcy examination what he had done with £690 in his bank account. He had been in jail for a week for contempt.

Hospital closure

West Suffolk Hospital, Bury St Edmunds, opened 10 months ago at a cost of £3.5m, has closed its six operating theatres until fire safety measures are carried out.

Pay talks adjourned

Talks between the Newspaper Society and the National Union of Journalists on pay increases for 9,000 regional journalists were adjourned yesterday until Wednesday.

Murder case appeal

Sister Jessie McTavish, jailed for life on October 7 for the murder of a patient at Ruchill Hospital, Glasgow, is to appeal against conviction.

Cocoa dealer said to have lost £1.5m acquitted

man said to have lost more than £1m of his company's money on the cocoa market walked free from the Criminal Court yesterday.

Without calling on the defence, Judge Gwyn Morris, ruled that it would be unnecessary to convict on the evidence directed the jury to acquit Normoyle, aged 43, of 43, of Gidea Park, Essex, of obtaining pecuniary advantage by deception and falsifying record sheets relating to cocoa deals in June.

Outside the court after the trial Mr Normoyle said: "I am relieved that the circumstances of that on the London cocoa market were quite extraordinary my company was not the one to have made big losses". He said that had his speculation paid off the company would have paid him on the back.

The prosecution was instructed never to risk more than £3,000 at any one time but took a gamble and lost £1.5m in a disastrous fortnight and tried to cover up with falsified trading sheets.

The judge said trading sheets had a limited, transient life and were not used for any accounting purposes by the defendant's employers, Ferguson Wild and Co.

They received daily registration statements from the International Commodities Clearing House which set out in detail all the transactions of the previous day. There was no question of profit or personal gain to Mr Normoyle.

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Yard detective remanded on perjury charges

Det Sergeant Grant Smith, aged 32, of Scotland Yard, appeared at Bow Street Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday, on three charges of perjury and one of fabricating evidence.

Sergeant Smith, of Alexandra Road, Ashford, Middlesex, was remanded on bail until November 20.

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HOME NEWS

New role for nurses in health teams urged by BMA panel

By John Roper
Medical Reporter

Patients would benefit greatly if the concept of health care teams led by doctors, nurses and social workers was adopted throughout the National Health Service, a British Medical Association panel said yesterday after 18 months' study.

But the document, which was initiated by the BMA's board of science and education, is designed to promote discussion and is a long way from being a recommendation. One, perhaps optimistic, estimate yesterday was that the concept might be working in general practice five years from now.

The idea of health care teams is not new. Impetus has been given to it because, as the report states, there is a world shortage of all members of the health professions. Although the eventual aim might be doctor-managed health service in every county to see all patients initially, financial and educational resources were too small for that to be achieved.

Members of the panel agree that there will be heated discussion about some of their proposals, such as a recommendation that nurses in the team should undertake not only assessment and counselling of

patients but sometimes treatment.

Professor J. H. Barber, Professor of General Practice, Glasgow University, one of the members, said the main objection of many doctors was that the team concept to some extent diminished or diluted their responsibility. But the profession had been moving over the last 15 years to a recognition that one person could no longer give full care and that responsibility should be shared.

Encouragement for the concept was given at the press briefing yesterday by Dr R. A. Kenble-Elliott, chairman of the general medical services committee of the BMA, which represents 23,000 family doctors. There was little in the document that was not his committee's policy, he said. He was convinced that health care teams would give the public a better service.

The report will be discussed by the BMA's general practitioners, hospital and junior hospital doctor committees and is likely to be included on the agenda for the annual representative meeting at Leeds next year.

Primary Health Care Teams, Board of Science and Education (BMA House, Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9JP, 50p).

Plea for sick children to be cared for at home

By our Medical Reporter

Sick children should be nursed at home wherever possible, Mrs Angela Rumbold, chairman of the National Association for the Welfare of Children in Hospital, said at its annual conference in London yesterday.

Even in homes where there were poor facilities, such as lack of hot water, outdoor lavatories and a working mother, there were many families who, with the aid of a determined primary health care planning team and cooperative local authority social services departments, could find a way.

There was an enormous psychological advantage, especially for young children, if they did not have to go into a strange, often frightening hospital ward, where they were separated from their mother.

Most mothers would respond to the challenge of caring for their children at home if they knew they could rely on support from experts. There would be a saving in National Health Service costs. Inpatient treatment cost about £17 a day. The association thought that a home-care scheme for children would cost about a quarter less.



Some of the 'Dad's Army' cast outside the Imperial War Museum, where they visited the Home Guard exhibition. From left, Clive Dunn, Arnold Ridley, Bill Pertwee, Arthur Lowe, John Laurie, John Le Mesurier.

'Army' visit Home Guard exhibition

By a Staff Reporter

Corporal Jones drove his butcher's van through the gates of the Imperial War Museum yesterday, parked outside the magnificent portico and said to Admiral Sir Deric Holland-Martin: "Nice house you've got."

Then he "got tell in" with the rest of the Dad's Army

squad under Captain Mainwaring for a quick inspection by Sir Deric, chairman of the museum's board of trustees, before a preview of an exhibition, opening today, of weapons, equipment, documents, photographs, paintings and cartoons relating to the Home Guard.

The van in which Corporal Jones (Clive Dunn) drove his comrades from the Ministry of Defence to the War Museum slid backwards in the museum drive once or twice, impeding a battalion of photographers, and grazed some low-hanging branches, showering uniforms with leaves.

Arthur Lowe (Captain Main-

waring) gave a short lecture on the Smith gun, a small field gun which had to be tipped on its side before it could be fired, and Dr Noble Frankland, the museum director, talked of the flood of material offered to the museum as a result of the Dad's Army programmes.

The war was not funny, but it did have a very funny side", he said.

The Dad's Army has its own section, with props from the series; but there are plenty of genuine documents, like Field Marshal Lord Cavan's provisional enrolment in the HQ company, the Hertfordshire Battalion of the Local Defence

Home Guard. There is a message of thanks signed by Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Thunder, "to all the volunteers who turned out in the inclement weather this morning", and a 1943 menu of the annual dinner of the 1st Middlesex Flotilla, Home Guard, demonstrating by way of grapefruit, soup, roast turkey, apple tart, cheese and celery, and coffee, that the occasional celebration was possible in wartime.

Lord Avon, who as Secretary of State for War, made the announcement setting up the LDV, opened the exhibition, which continues until next June.

Women dislike idea of male midwives

By our Medical Reporter

Most pregnant wives and their husbands firmly reject the idea of male midwives, according to the results of a survey published in the *Nursing Times* today.

About a thousand questionnaires were filled in by patients in the Greenwich and Bexley areas. Sixty-three per cent of patients did not approve of men training as midwives, and the same percentage of husbands disliked the idea of their wives being attended by men.

The area of antenatal care where male midwives were most rejected was breast care,

followed by advice on difficulties.

More comments were made about the emotional aspects of childbirth than any other. Patients felt that their emotional needs would be more fully met by women. One patient wrote: "Even though many midwives have never been pregnant, there always appears to be a natural and inherent affinity towards the mothers which no amount of training could induce. One could loosely term it 'maternal instinct', which I believe no man has or understands."

Many patients seemed to feel that midwifery involved such intimate care that they would find it embarrassing to be attended by a man. Many said it would be difficult to relax. The patient might suppress fears and enter labour in a state of tension.

Aspects of care that patients would most readily accept from male midwives were concerned with the baby, assistance in bottle-feeding and mothercraft classes.

Miss Betty Sweet, midwifery tutor at the British Hospital for Mothers and Babies, Woolwich, comments that as if patients would more readily accept a male in the nursery than a male midwife.

At present only women are trained as midwives in this country, but discussion on the issue has recently arisen.

NCB wants early talks on restoring production

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The National Coal Board will invite miners' leaders today to early talks on a revised version of the industry's proposed productivity scheme.

Although centred in specific areas, the units, consisting of trained men on permanent call, are able to respond to calls for help from districts nearby.

No details about their equipment or training were available yesterday, but it appears that the units are the nearest the British police have come to setting up anti-riot squads such as those employed in France during the events of 1968.

Disclosures that hundreds of men were being recruited for a unit in Manchester were made earlier this week on a local television news programme, *Granada Reports*.

The programme said that 300 men, mainly under the age of 35 and single, were being recruited from the Greater Manchester force, to handle political and industrial unrest.

Home Office officials yesterday refused to discuss the composition of the units or to say how many there were.

For some time senior police officers have been concerned about the increasing threats of street violence arising from such incidents as the Red Lion Square demonstration.

It is understood that although the units are also in-

Police recruit anti-riot squads

By Christopher Walker

Greater Manchester police told *The Times* last night: "We are undertaking a programme of training a number of officers to make up support units to enable us to deal with any public order situation. This is in common with all other police forces throughout the country as part of a mutual aid arrangement or 'call out system'."

There is no body of officers standing around waiting to be called out; just a number of men who could be called in from the beat. A programme of basic instruction is run at the training school as a normal part of the curriculum.

Home Office officials yesterday refused to discuss the composition of the units or to say how many there were.

For some time senior police officers have been concerned about the increasing threats of street violence arising from such incidents as the Red Lion Square demonstration.

It is understood that although the units are also in-

tended to handle emergencies such as an aircraft crash quickly, their main purpose is to maintain public order.

Mr Walter Stanfield, Chief Constable of Derbyshire and vice-president of the Association of Chief Police Officers, said: "The business of crowd control has been a problem for a number of years. To deal with it, I like to have groups of officers who know each other, which is the main point of these mutual support units. It is part of the general effort to be prepared for whatever situation may confront us."

Mr Andrew Bennett, Labour MP for Stockport, North, said last night that he would be raising the matter of the units with the Home Secretary. "It is a very disturbing development indeed and I know that at least 12 of my backbench colleagues will be very concerned," he said.

"This kind of force appears to be moving in small steps towards the setting up of a national police force, the last thing that we want in Britain."

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Pig farmers say price moves are ineffectual

By Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent

Government plans announced yesterday for raising the floor price for pigmeat by almost a quarter were immediately dismissed as ineffectual by the National Farmers' Union.

Mr Peart, the Minister of Agriculture, told bacon curers at a lunch in London that the present pig subsidy of 50p for 20lb of pigmeat was almost a month and end on November 3.

Meanwhile the Government was pressing the EEC management committee covering pigs for an increase in the British guaranteed price of pigmeat, now fixed so that carcass prices do not fall below £3.49 for 20lb.

Mr Peart would not specify the rate being sought, but the Government is understood to be pressing for £4.27. It may have to settle for £4.02.

The NFU said that the present market price was £4.85 a score, deadweight on average, itself barely enough for efficient farmers to break even. The proposed rise in the guarantee was therefore insignificant, while the ending of the subsidy would cause great concern.

Although market prices had risen slightly in recent weeks, they could not compensate farmers for their heavy losses earlier in the year.

The ministry reported this week that fewer pigs were available for slaughter last month than in September last year. Mr Peart said that there would be less pigmeat available next year because of the recent reduction in the size of the breeding herd and that producers could hope for good returns.

The union said it welcomed the principle of raising support for the market from below, but deplored the level of increase proposed.

South and West. The shopping basket average over nine southern areas was £4.42 and for six Midlands and northern areas it was £4.20.

The survey by the group, based in Sutton, Surrey, showed that most prices had risen from June to July (23 per cent) with eggs up by 19 per cent, evaporated milk by 17 per cent.

Many shoppers found sugar readily available, the survey says, but there was wide differences in availability and price in different areas.

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British are losing backbone, women told

Britain is becoming a nation of cynics, a people with no backbone, more concerned with standards of living than with spiritual values, Mrs Margaret Lampard, president of the National Council of Women of Great Britain, said yesterday.

She told 700 delegates at the council's annual conference at Warwick. "The fact is, the British that I wish to know or accept. We must get our priorities right."

She gave a warning that the "national apathy" was spreading to their own organization. It was essential in these times of political climate for pressure groups, such as the council, to make their voices heard loud and clear. There was no need for the women of Britain to be members of "Women's Lib" for that.

The conference called on the Government for a programme of education on the dangers of alcohol and to control drink advertisements on television.

Another resolution urged the Government to require all local authorities to make provision for the reuse, recycling or reclamation, and to give financial aid for that purpose.

The conference adjourned until today.

Seamen killed in fire on Channel coaster

Tugs escorted a German coaster, the *Eleonora*, 299 tons, into Dover harbour last night, after a fire in the engine room in which two of the five members of the crew died.

Several ships helped and the Walmer lifeboat was launched with a doctor on board. The Trinity House vessel *Electra* lowered two lifeboats with fire-fighting equipment and crew. Other British ships, the *Frederic Spirit* and two *Townsend* Thoresen car ferries also took part in the rescue.

Amendments to poll details

The following amendments should be made to voting and other detailed statistics contained in the general election supplement published in *The Times* of October 12:

Bexley, Sidcup: C maj 20.0 per cent, Lab 78.0 per cent.

Chichester: C maj 22.1 per cent, Lab 77.9 per cent.

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Israel frees leaders of West Bank settlers but troops evict more

Aircraft makers forecast increased sales

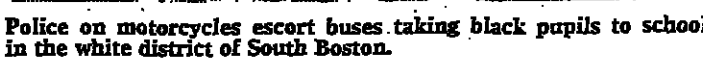
Ethiopian rebels strafed in attack by jets

1974

What was said to make a difference was that a million associates could come if they wanted to. That was too theoretical to be of any importance. Indeed, not one reason had been given why numbers should count. Every one of

Air troops alerted as Boston simmers

Meanwhile, in Boston, there was more racial trouble this morning. At Hyde Park School, where seven white pupils were injured yesterday, one with a stab wound in the stomach, a 17-year-old black pupil was



Cyprus asks for Red Cross help

The Paphos bishopric have since been vacated by the gunmen and taken over by pro-Makarios clerics.

The Larnaca bishopric continued to be occupied by Eoka B men until last week,

Rhodesians arrest 20 officials of ANC

been at pains to point out that this was one of several meetings Mr Smith has held from time to time with blacks from all parts of Rhodesia.

Soviet Union was ready to treat the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and maintain no bases there.

Captain L. E. Dviendenko pointed out at a press conference that to go from east to

South Africa to expel some white refugees

and large influx of white Roman Catholics who represent an entirely different culture to the Calvinistic attitude of South Africa's predominantly Afrikaner society. Of more immediate concern is the effect that labouring refugees will have on

Species at risk on sale as food in Peking

They are a much-valued delicacy with Cantonese gourmets and sell, alongside with live eels and soft-shelled turtles, at the equivalent of about 70p a lb. Another delicacy, silver ear fungus, which the Chinese value

Earthquake and Russian nuclear test reported

The earthquake occurred at about 0545 GMT and registered a comparatively high reading of about 6.7 on the open-ended Richter scale. Seismographs in Sweden, Iran and Scotland in

Law Report October 16 1974

Colour bar by working men's club not unlawful

Some of the clubs had a colour

union associates. His Lordship would reserve his opinion about a case where so many non-members habitually attended that the club lost its character of a private meeting place. There was nothing of the kind in the present case.

What was said to make a differ-

House of Lords

Is disclosure of names in blackmail case a contempt?

mail succeeded to the extent that its victim feared publicity. Its protection from publicity could not be virtually guaranteed, victims would be reluctant to assist. If publicity could not be effectively prevented by the court's inherent power, there was no way in which

As guardian of the public interest, he concluded to exercise his powers. In that way the court could decide the major principle. In

judge said to the press: "May say, before the jury comes in, that if by accident any counsel happens to mention the name of a witness other than by letter I hope—I have no jurisdiction over the press—but I hope that they will not mention the name if it slips out accidentally as sometimes

the accepted means of protecting the proper administration of justice. The ultimate question was whether the conduct was calculated to interfere with the proper administration of justice. He referred to *Chapman v Honig* ([1963] 2 QB 502).

Industrial Court exceeded power.

The appeal was by UPW against the decision of the Court of Appeal allowing an appeal by TSA against the Industrial Court's refusal to make a reference of the recognition issue to the commission under section 45 on the ground that the only foreseeable result would be

mail succeeded to the extent that its victim feared publicity. Its protection from publicity could not be virtually guaranteed, victims would be reluctant to assist. If publicity could not be effectively prevented by the court's inherent power, there was no way in which

Miss Jones had been charged with a number of offences including prostitution and blackmail. On December 3, 1973, she and others were arraigned at the Central

In the article Mr Foot stated: "Everyone knows Jamie Jones. She is serving a prison sentence for providing prostitutes for rich men and is now standing trial at the Old Bailey accused of blackmailing some of the rich men."

Even though a court had not expressly ordered the press not to publish the names of witnesses, if the court had directed that they be not identified in court, a person who chose to publish such details did so at his peril. The Attorney

Some of the clubs had a colour bar, the Preston club among them. Mr Sherrington, who was coloured, was a member of another club which had no colour bar and was an associate. In 1970 he went with friends to the Preston club. When he ordered drinks the secretary told him of the colour bar. He left.

had to reports of parliamentary debates as an aid to construing statutes or ascertaining the intention of Parliament had shown a desire that borderline situations should be dealt with by the courts and that the House of Lords should know that all such matters were now under official consideration.

were arraigned at the Central Criminal Court. Judge King-Hamilton ordered that the indictment be severed into 14 separate counts, 1 to 14 dealing with prostitution, taken first and counts 15 to 20, which included the blackmail counts, at a second trial.

At the committal proceedings the magistrate had ordered that during some of the rich men's evidence be given for some reason, however, no one is allowed to know who the rich men are.

The Lord Chief Justice: The article discloses the identity of Mr. Y and Mr. Z and also shows that the author associates those initials with some order made by the judge.

He did so at his peril. The Attorney read from Scott & Scott (1913) AC 413 that it is assumed that the whole law was in 1913 in the law of the law. In blackmail cases disclosure would interfere with the administration of justice.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors: OPP; Sefton, Sodley & Co., 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

OVERSEAS

Mr Ford's 12-point self-help appeal to American people

om Frank Vogel
Economic Correspondent
Washington, Oct 16—President Ford is stepping up campaign to get Americans to curb inflation. The President's list of 12 specific ways in which individuals could help in the fight against inflation was now continually referred to as "the 12-point plan".

The President's strategy is based on obtaining mass national support for voluntary restraint by business on price increases, by organizing workers in wage demands, and by individuals in their standard living.

His strong appeals for voluntary action clash with the call in a television address last night by Mr Mike Mansfield, the Senate majority leader, for legislative action to solve the present economic difficulties. The Senator called for price and profit controls, a wage freeze, and a ban on price gouging.

Speaking in Kansas City the President warned Congress that if it acted swiftly on the programme he has proposed he would be forced to take measures of still tougher measures. He displayed clear anxiety with Congress's opposition to his suggested 5 per cent tax surcharge, but he at the public response so

far to his calls for sacrifice and voluntary anti-inflation action.

The President's list of personal actions that people should take to fight inflation were:

1. Pay more attention to balancing family budgets.
2. Postpone unnecessary borrowing and use credit more wisely.
3. Save more.
4. Conserve energy.
5. Establish local citizens' committees to watch how well wages and prices are held in check and recommend who shall get WIN flags (WIN is the President's campaign to "Whip Inflation Now").
6. Work better by wasting less of both time and materials.
7. Shop wisely, look for bargains.
8. Help "eliminate out-moded regulations that keep the cost of goods and services high, and encourage regulations that advance efficiency, health and safety".
9. Plant vegetable gardens.
10. Help establish recycling programmes for paper and the re-use of scrap metal materials in every community.
11. Cut back on waste of everything from energy to food.
12. Take better care of personal health to reduce work days lost through sickness.

The major television networks decided against live coverage of the speech because they maintained it had little news value. But the President insisted that they change their minds.

In brief

Protest against Leyland closure

Sydney, Oct 16.—Clerical workers at Sydney port today refused to work on documents concerning the import of foreign cars in protest against the closing of British Leyland's plant here.

Some 3,000 car workers are likely to be out of work as a result of the Leyland decision to close the plant and sell the site to the Government for housing. Unions now are pressing for the nationalization of the Australian car industry.—Reuter.

Guerrillas invade tomb

Buenos Aires, Oct 16.—Guerrillas, believed to be left-wing Montoneros, today stole the remains of the former Argentine President, General Pedro Aramburu, who was kidnapped and murdered in 1970, police sources said. The remains were taken from a tomb in Recoleta cemetery.

Africans stay away

Johannesburg, Oct 16.—A thousand African miners today refused to go down the East Rand gold mine where one miner was killed and 23 were injured in a tribal fight on Sunday.

15 feared dead in tanker

Jakarta, Oct 16.—Seven bodies have been recovered after a fire in the Swedish tanker Palma (35,151 tons) off the north Sumatra coast. Eight men are still missing, according to the Indonesian oil company Pertamina, which had the ship under charter.

ardly room to cross oneself in churches these days, Solzhenitsyn reports

ussia's growing circle of believers

n Peter Strafford
New York, Oct 16—A letter published in New York, Oct 16—Mr Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Russian writer, spoken strongly of the strength of the Orthodox Church in the Soviet Union.

As a time when the West is warm towards religion, he says, perhaps nowhere in the world are attendances at churches so great as in Soviet Union.

There is, he says, practically no room to make a prayer. It is even difficult to oneself. People attending services feel each other's heads, and this strengthens in meeting persecution.

Solzhenitsyn adds that circle of believers is even larger than is visible to the outside world. In the area of Ryazan, east of Moscow, he says, 70 per cent of babies are christened, regardless of prohibitions and persecutions. He mentions the crosses he has seen in the cemeteries, the crosses to crowd out the conventional columns with stars and stripes.

Solzhenitsyn gave these impressions in a letter written to the leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church outside Russia. The church recently held a synod in New York of its bishops, clergy and laity, only third of its sort since it organized in the 1920s. Mr Solzhenitsyn was invited to New York for the synod, but sent his letter instead.

In many ways, Mr Solzhenitsyn's remarks may not be entirely to the liking of the Orthodox Church outside Russia has

long been bitterly critical of the official church inside the Soviet Union, which it regards as compromised by its concessions to the Soviet Government.

It has made much of the existence of a "catacomb church", separate from the official church and underground.

In his letter, Mr Solzhenitsyn plays down the existence of this secret church. He does not deny the restraints on official church activity, nor the compromises made by many of the church leaders. But he says that things are no longer as difficult for believers as they were in the days of Stalin, and that secrecy is no longer necessary.

He himself, he says, knows women who hid priests in the 1930s and organized secret services in their homes. Nowadays, they simply go to the nearest church. The militant atheists of the 1920s, who used to go round blowing out candles and chopping up icons, no longer exist. The government no longer has the energy to close churches.

There are instances, Mr Solzhenitsyn concedes, in Ryazan as elsewhere, of people gathering to show reverence for destroyed churches, cemeteries and other religious places. But this, in his view, is not a sign of a secret church, but rather of the fact that there is nowhere else for them to hold services.

Mr Solzhenitsyn's conclusion from this is that, whatever the shortcomings of leaders of the official Orthodox Church, it is not a "fallen" church, and remains the church for Orthodox

believers in the Soviet Union. He points to the large number of priests who have remained faithful to their beliefs, as well as the people in the churches, and comments that the church itself has survived.

He adds, rather sharply, that the hierarchy of the church outside Russia cannot expect to become the hierarchy of the Russian church once it has been freed. The church in Russia has had to take account of the state authorities, and exist in parallel with civil life as it is. It is now regaining its strength, not so much in terms of organization, but in a spiritual sense.

The church is imprisoned and oppressed, but not fallen, Mr Solzhenitsyn writes. It has been able to hold firm and revive itself, in spite of the compromises by the Moscow Patriarchate, in spite of the fact that its leaders have worn the "symbols of anti-Christ" (Soviet awards), and in spite of such misdeeds as cajoling emigrés to return to death in the prison camps.

Mr Solzhenitsyn contrasts the attitude of young people now with that of 60 or 80 years ago. Then, he says, the intelligentsia and youth were cynical about the church, and he quotes one man he knew who said he used to put cigarette butts into the collection bag instead of money, to the laughter of his classmates.

Today, on the other hand, the intelligentsia and youth are not necessarily sympathetic to church activities, but they do show respect for them, saving their cynical remarks and laughter for authoritarian communist ideology.

Bhutto pins blame for revolt on Afghanistan

Our Correspondent
Lahore, Oct 16—The Pakistan Minister, said today that the Afghan revolt was "certainly" not the fault of the Pakistani Government. He said the Soviet Union was not, though "vested interests" were trying to stir it.

Prime Minister, who addressed the assembly at Quetta, attacked the Afghan role in the Baluchistan crisis and said that the Pakistani Government had been rocking parts of the North-West Frontier province with alarm-requency. Afghanistan, he had trained the insurgents.

He said it was possible that could discuss the role of the Soviet Union in Baluchistan the Soviet leaders when they visit Moscow next week.

Bhutto acknowledged third party efforts were made to compose Pakistani differences, he said it was not possible to talk with a country occupying Pakistani territories.

Mr Whitlam asserts his authority over rebels

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, Oct 16—After his statement yesterday that he believed he had the greatest talent at the present time to lead the Labour Government, Mr Whitlam today proved it by scoring a convincing personal victory at a meeting of the federal Parliamentary Labor Party caucus. He defeated a move by rebels to alter Budget proposals.

The move was to restore the \$4,000 (\$200) maximum taxation deduction allowed for the education of each child, which was cut to \$1,500 in last month's Budget. By 32 votes to 26, Mr Whitlam's policy was supported despite pressure by two caucus committees, those for education and economics, to retain the \$4,000 deduction.

The move to alter the budget proposal was made while Mr Whitlam was in North America but on his return he received unanimous backing from the Cabinet for his strong objections to any change.

Fear of a backlash from middle class voters was behind the caucus move against the Budget proposal, Mr Whitlam argued that it was designed to affect only those taxpayers rich enough to send their children to expensive private schools. He warned the rebels that the Government would fall if they persisted in altering the Budget after it had been delivered.

Many MPs accepted this warning as an indication from the Prime Minister that he was putting his leadership and credibility at stake over this relatively innocent manoeuvre. The result of the skirmish is a complete vindication of his fighting spirit.

In an equally vigorous mood, after his trip to North America, and London was Mr Frank Crean, the Treasurer who described political journalism in Australia as nothing more than keyhole journalism. It would be better if political journalists in Canberra used the open door or at least a keyhole with a dozen keyholes instead of one, he commented.

roats trouble Belgrade again

Dessa Trevisan
London, Oct 16—The Yugoslav government today said it was again Croat nationalism posing problems for the Slav authorities.

Ten persons are to go on shortly for conspiring at the state. They are said to have tried to set up a nationalist organization, which would separate and was linked with Croat exiles in West.

A group consisting of students and intellectuals from a town on the Adriatic coast, the nationalist movement was particularly strong years ago when Yugoslavia was confronted with its national crisis since the

President Tito then resolved the crisis by ordering a general clampdown on nationalism which resulted in the dismissal of the entire Croatian leadership and in trials of students and intellectuals.

The forthcoming trial is the first in two years and suggests that nationalism remains an appealing idea for some intellectuals. Those charged include Mr Zelimir Mestrovic, a history professor at Zadar University, and Mr Davor Arac, secretary of the Yugoslav Academy of Science and Art, as well as several former officials of youth and student organizations.

They are said to have tried to organize themselves as a

nationalist-minded Croatian movement and to have also set up a club based upon pure racism. The club members pledged, among other things, that they would not sell land to or marry anyone but a Croat. One of their beliefs was that the Croats should strive for larger families so as to increase their population.

The group was arrested last June and the trial is expected to be held next month.

Croatian nationalists are not the authorities' only worry. Recently 32 Soviet sympathizers were given stiff sentences for trying to organize an illicit Communist Party which advocated Yugoslavia's return to the Soviet block.

Shopping around

Sheila Black

● Pollyanna sells pretty party clothes and day clothes for young children but I approve of the workmanlike gear—duffel coats that are really warm and practical in good colours from about £10 for four-year-olds and tough, drip-dri, painting smocks from about £3 or hard-wearing boiler suits from about £2.20. Pollyanna is at four London shops but you can get the mail order catalogue from 660 Fulham Road, London SW6 5RY.

● Ten professional artists—painters, sculptors and print-makers—have got together to produce their own 32-page catalogue to give examples of the work they offer either by mail order or by personal appointment. Of any works shown in the catalogue, a percentage goes to a women's craft cooperative in Bangladesh to provide skills, interest, and some income to village women near starvation or at best struggling on insufficient means. Special commissions are not subject to the War on Want percentage.

The artists call themselves Inner Eye and their hope is that their work will reach a wider public than the gallery-goer. Prices are aimed at most pockets, but I am afraid there are more expensive than inexpensive things. Artists have to live and their talents deserve money.

Mainly modern, the works are clearly presented and the catalogue is free from B&N Inner Eye, London WC1V 6XX. Miniatures of some of the works are from only £4.

● Oxford's all-year-round catalogue is not ready in the 1974-75 edition, and it includes Christmas cards. Their deliveries are good, the descriptions faithful and the goods come from many parts of the world. An easy chair kit containing wood frame and woven palm-leaf back and seat is intriguing, and there is a stool to match (£15.95 and £13.95). There are gorgeous cushion covers at £2.45 (16in square); Jasmine Joss sticks to scent a room (14p for 25); bead

curtains, hanging baskets, cut-out dolls at 48p each, velvet opera bags, 100% cotton or mirrorwork shoulder bags (£1.99 and £2.99 respectively).

First dresses for babies, with rose embroidery from Pakistan villages, cost only 95p each. Tiny love bells to string across the cot, wear as a teenager's party accessory or as a hair accessory, lace or white, cost only 55p for a dozen brass bells on a metre of coloured string. All the prices are good—an acacia bowl of tea-inch diameter is £3.35 while matching individual bowls are only 75p each. Write to Oxford, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford.

● PLMS has a varied range of mail-order items—some tools including a screwdriver with a sort of spring-loaded sheath over the shank to hold the screw firmly in the tip of the screwdriver while you work, having one hand free to hold the article you are fixing. It saves having a mate round to hold the screw while you hold the screwdriver (76p plus 8p). Scissors, petrol cans, oil drainer, cans, garden tools, electrical things, the Joinmaster (which you can make perfect joints every time), and sets of containers for fridge or freezer are among the branded lines sold by PLMS—leaflets are separate so specify the kinds of things that interest you. The address is 100 Crawley, Worcester WR5 6TN.

● The Warehouse is at 39 Neal Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2. It has no catalogue but sends a duplicate of its weekly list of things in stock and asks you to confirm by telephone at time of ordering. Chinese workers' jackets, Chinaman long padded coats, kimono, Mao suits, and inexpensive little stocking fillers like needles, chocolate letters, and handkerchiefs. Pine furniture from Yugoslavia is good value and their large floor cushions are cheaper than many. Bedspreads are reasonable and there is plenty of kitchenware. Quite a few toys cost under 10p, and there are other baubles, bangles and beads. Telephone 01-240 0931. Parking is easy on Saturdays (open from 11 am to 5.30 instead of from 10 am on weekdays).

● For schools, youngsters' rooms, games rooms, and anywhere you might hang posters, choose from the Athena Reproductions catalogue which depicts old advertisements (not only the ubiquitous Toulouse Lautrec either), Renoir, Modigliani, Heath Robinson, Michael Angelo and others. All at 85p each.

Prints and reproductions feature Dali, Picasso, Stubbs, Lowry, Rembrandt, Constable and others from under £2 and upwards. I like the Generative Adam and Eve and Strawberry Pickers for humor and colour plus appeal to all ages. There are seven galleries in London, one in Oxford and one in Birmingham but you can buy by mail order. The catalogue is 10p from Athena Reproductions, PO Box 13, Bishop's Cleeve, Shropshire.

● An extremely informative guide to home heating has been compiled by the Heating and Ventilating Contractors Association and published by the Hamlyn Publishing Group. For £1.25 you can learn about everything including how to find and catch your installer and humidity apart from the more obvious aspects of heating and water-heating. A large, worthwhile, diagrammed paperback that should be studied by all who plan to warm up.

● Toy buyers should write at once for Hamley's catalogue, free from 200 Regent Street, London W1R 5DF. If you plan to spend as much as £7.95 there is the most realistic brick-building kit with miniature bricks to make facsimile miniature houses. You really "cement" these bricks together to make stone, testing structures and accessories allow children to build up whole towns or villages. By Sinclair Toys of Romford, this is just one of a large collection of toys for all ages—and all available by mail, you cannot get to Regent Street.



● Do people buy mink by post? Apparently, if the orders for the Mail-Mink service are any guide. Mink hats and cravats are made by a top furrier to high standards and there are three styles on a little mail order leaflet. A mink-tail pillbox beret is £13.25 plus 60p postage. The mink and suede or mink and leather cap in the photograph is from £41 to £48 according to colour. A jaunty but stylish mink jockey cap is from £56 to £63—the peak clips on and off to give two hat styles. Cravats to match are £25. Prices include VAT—allow four weeks for delivery. Barclay and Access accepted. Mail-Mink is at Louis Silverblatt, Morley House, 320 Regent Street, London W1R 5AG.

Ex Libris

● Paperthings imports bookplates from America. They are old-fashioned and charming as boxed gifts or single in books to give. A box of 50 bookplates costs £1.50 from a number of shops or direct from Paperthings Marketing, 68 Upper Street, London N1 1NY. Colour bookplates are for children for the most part but, though some are delightful, I prefer the parchment types with black line drawings—a cat and a tree are shown here. In time, there is to be an illustrated mail order catalogue but I am not sure when it will be ready. Meanwhile, order these or phone to ask about others—01-226 2062.

● I have thoroughly enjoyed being a calculating woman lately. The reason is Ingersoll's latest addition to the plethora of pocket calculators for home and office use.

So far, I have not been tempted by these small electronic calculators despite their appealing miniaturization. When VAT was set at 8 per cent I swore a bit, having found VAT enough of a chore even at a simple 10 per cent. And, at about the time my current return was due, I borrowed the Ingersoll Memory Master which is now going to become a worthwhile purchase as far as I am concerned. Because since discovering its uses as a calculator of 8 per cent, I find that it does speed up addition of my straightforward accounts too. At first, I was rather inclined to check the Ingersoll by adding, dividing or multiplying the way I learned at school but, having proved the

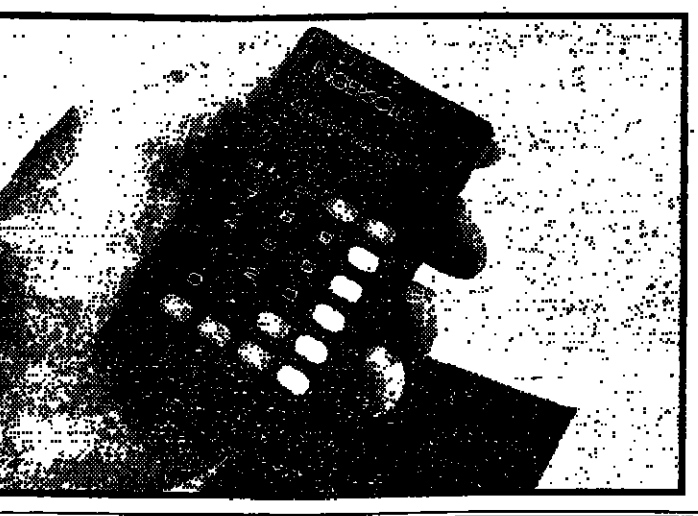
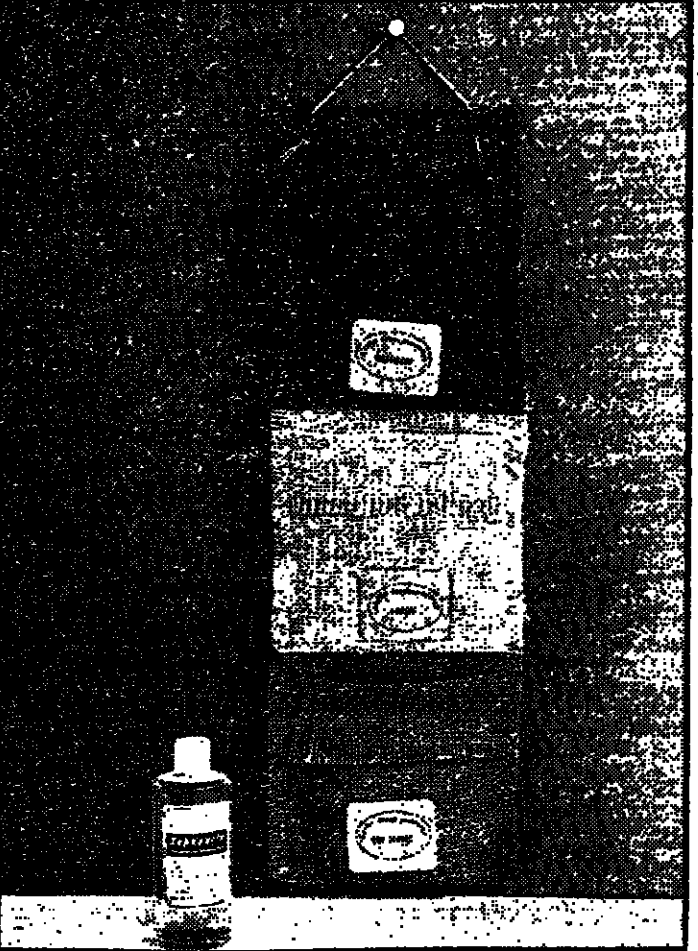
Memory Master more accurate than I am, it won the day.

I like the Memory Master particularly because it is one of the smallest I have seen and it fits into my handbag as an extra without my having to remove anything to make room for it. It really is a pocket calculator which is rather more than I could say for some unless other people's pockets are oversized. This one is 4 1/2 by 2 1/2 in and is barely a half-inch slim. It weighs a mere 2 1/2 ounces and is in a dark brown plastic which is smarter than the more usual black.

Despite the small size, I found the buttons sufficiently separated to press individually and was reassured by the positive click at each entry.

The tiny window shows eight digits with floating decimal point which must be accurate enough for even the most fanatic decimalizer. Intermediate results can be stored away for recall or alteration at any

Tell them you paid 150 guineas.



later stage. The memory can be cleared without disturbing current sums, and a small key displays the content of the memory register so that, having noted the recalled calculations you go back to some more. The Memory Master is the memory is in use. Stop during a row of added otherwise computed figures if the phone rings and you can pick up your last line from the little window, confident that all previous calculations are still stored.

The percentage process is quick and easy—press the % button to get your answer while other buttons add, subtract, multiply and divide. It has what they call "algebraic logic" performance" which means, in understandable, non-technical words, that you can do your sums in the familiar way without having to learn new methods. For example, you merely press the keys 3 x 4 to get five multiplied by four and then you press the = button for the answer. Logic, yes, but some calculators have hidden complications. There are cheaper calculators but are they as smart and as comprehensively versatile as this one? With memories?

Use it for business accounts—very useful for the self-employed, for simple currency conversions, metric conversion, or for more complex engineering formulae. Compound your interest, work out square roots or reciprocals and enjoy taking short cuts to correct answers on them all. Apart from its looks and its neatness, the Memory Master runs on four little Mallory 625N batteries of the kind often used in hearing aids so that it has a much longer life (about 18 hours) than calculators which run on pen batteries or similar.

Backed by a full 12-month guarantee—and Ingersoll is not a firm to argue about guarantees—but replace readily—the Memory Master is currently available only through Harrods or through Present Post. At Present Post it costs £39.50 (just over £9 cheaper than at Harrods when I checked early this week). If you plan to give it as a Christmas present, have a bonus—the initials of the prospective owner will be gold-blocked on to a corner of the little leather case at no extra charge. Postage and VAT are included in the price.

Present Post is at 6/10 Valentine Place, London SE1 8QL.

● You may wonder what bags of herbs from Provence and a bottle of washing solution have in common with an electronic calculator and the answer would be that they all come from Present Post. The set of three is a masterpiece of packaging. The three loosely woven material, like burlap or net sacking but stiffened a little, has three pockets and is in three colours—green, red, and a natural beige. In each pocket is a bag of herbs from Provence—basil, rosemary and bay leaves. Hang the strip of pockets and you have a really fragrant but useful adjunct to the kitchen. The price is £1.90 including postage, VAT, etc.

In the bottle is Saponaria which is best described as nature's own detergent with no harsh or unpleasant properties but with a scent of herbs and the outdoors. It is a gentle washing solution which makes masses of soft fabric and is ideal for bringing up the colour of delicate fabrics like tapestry and lace (the Victoria and Albert Museum use it for this kind of thing). It is excellent for bedsheet clothes or treasured woollens and can even be used as a pleasant shampoo. Made from natural ingredients, Saponaria is a very old recipe that has survived against scientific rivals. Not cheap at 90p the bottle containing 110cc but a little goes a long way and, used judiciously, it is well worth the price. No extra for postage, etc. Direct from Present Post.

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An exceptional exhibition of Lalique glass is at CVP Designs at 5 Weymouth Street, London, W.1 (01-629 5596). In fact, the exhibitor believes that to be the best selection brought together at any one time in Britain since the Second World War. The Lalique car mascots are there, with the Spirit of the Wind theme. The display is on show until November 16.

Glass sculpture is not far away, at the O'Hana Gallery, 13 Carlos Place, London, W.1, between Grosvenor Square and the Cornmarket Hotel. The sculpture is the work of Pascal who hews her heads and nudes from pale-green boulders of solid glass. Flat planes are cut in large sweeps

with a chisel, while textured skin or hair is done over weeks and months with small tools and endless rubbings with various grades of sandpaper. The sculptures are mainly of women's heads and bodies, all reaching or looking upwards in an atmosphere of hope—or ambition? Glass sculpture, which combines the ruggedness of stone with the clarity and lightness of translucence, takes on different moods according to the light around it. By moonlight the head is sombre by candlelight, romantic; by bright light, brilliant. Pascal's work is worth a look. If you think of buying, you'll need anything from £150 to £2,000, but there is plenty at around £300 to £500.

Johnson heading for his 500th winner

Blastavon is fast becoming a course specialist at Haydock Park. He had his third win from six races this season when gaining head verdict from Great Chalk in the Peacock Handicap yesterday.

John Reid, who is enjoying great season with 14 winners, compared with a total of three in 1967, was a leading contender on Blastavon to snatch the win inside the final furlong. Blastavon is owned by a syndicate of four, including the headmaster of Martin Lorkley and John Collier, who bought the gelding in a private deal with the East Kent Race Club.

Ernest Johnson, heading towards his 500th winner in this county, stormed home to a runaway defeat, with wins on Two and a Quarter in the Ringlet Handicap for Moss Meadows. Johnson said: "I now need just one more win to equal the total of the week of the total by the end of the week."

Kumbalda may still run

Kumbalda, who went lame at weekend, is improving and could still line up for Sunday's St. Clarewick at Newmarket.

Trainer Henry Candy said yesterday: "He did a good canter morning and was about 98 per cent sound when he pulled up."

He is expected to race again at Saturday's race yet, but if Kumbalda is all right in the morning, there is every chance that he will make a final decision on Friday.

Hexham in doubt

Race at Hexham today may be in doubt if there is more rain.

Kit Patterson, the clerk of course, said yesterday: "If there is more rain in the afternoon, evening or tonight there will be stewards' inspection at 8.0 tomorrow. The going is soft."

The waterlogged state of ground caused yesterday's race meeting at Folkestone to

Two and a Quarter is owned by the Ormskirck farmer, S. Wareing, who, in the past year, has had 46 winners in the hands of the rider, who is trained by Tom Sheeden, at Wetherby. The winner, by Nailing, cleverly named by the owner, has won the regular number of a nail is commonly regarded as a quarter inches. She said: "I expect this will be the last of the owner's last racing season."

Compton Rodrigues must have Haydock as his lucky course as he has had 12 rides there and has won 10. He is a regular Boscatt cut out all the runner beat Bles Ennery by half a length in the last race. He has carried the light weight of 55 lb. has been riding horses for over 20 years, and has now had 10 years in this season.

Previously Rodrigues was connected with racing in Italy. He said: "My father worked in Italy and he was a horseman. He always wanted to ride horses."

Cesarewitch hopes backed

The Cesarewitch hopes, the Quadrant and Flash Imp, both backed by Lord Lubbock, have been given the most support. The Quadrant has been supported to win £20,000, has been cut from 5-1 to 5-Flash Imp has been laid off £12,000 and is now 10-1 to 11-1. Night in Town is still left at 9-2.

The report backing for the Quadrant, now at 13-2 (from 8-1), also have Night in Town a favourite.

Christopher O'Neill, the 22-year-old Irish jockey, who returned from Pennsylvania, to turn professional, at Rye House, has been a regular winner under rules and will for his professional licence riding in an amateur style, as the weekend.

Martin Tate, the trainer booked apprentice Richard F. Parnham to ride in Sarum Stakes, at Farnham.

his early mistakes

Erring Burn, sent by Richards from his Penrith to win Sandown Park's Glorious Winkler, last night will journey south again, month for the Hennessy Gold Cup at Newbury. The eight-year-old, who has a long partnership with a Scotch Corner Peter Cox, made a winning appearance of the season when he won the Steeplechase Wetherby yesterday, a race in which he rode such a dashing on him at Sandown, was a triumph.

Despite making early mis-Erring Burn went to the between the last two fences on his first appearance, and Tutor to provide Richards' with its sixth success of so far.

Glen Graham, who won with the Penrith trainer, third riding success when he won his first race at New Freds with the four-year-old in the Headley Steeplechase, overweight put up by a mile.

The Wills Premier Stakes will be the objective of Mr Williams' first season's racing. victory over fences in the Steeplechase to give the four-year-old a second win. FitzAlan-Howard, her second success in three days.

Backed from 3-1, the favourite, Mr Tipp, was owner, Lady Halifax, led way. Too perfect, this young race chaser, won from Mialfine.

Mr Tipp won three huge a "rope the ponies before I had the leg trouble last year," we would like to qualify the Wills", said Lady Ann.

York stable to win at Son on Monday.

When the Newton in a tinish of heads from Mosselle and Gay Perch, the reins remaining unaltered the "rope" would have not come as a surprise, for Mosselle was brought to a stop when he was told, where Mr Star came down.

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for Italy

From Peter Ryde
Club Correspondent
Venice, Oct 16

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Chandler, John Dwyer,
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sponsors behind it.
First prize is \$10,000.
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are British. A lingering
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from New Zealand
German Open this year
for the championship
when it was held in Ir-
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restricted field of 110.
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after the refusal of
to leave.

Limand Coster

Colin Snape, the
of the Open, has
us in an invincible pre-
was the reason why
action was taken. It is
to be seen.

[illegible]

30 **SOMERVILLE TATTERSALL STAKES (2-y-o: £2,127: 7f)**
401 311 Ecological Ideal (Mr L. Culverwell, A. Budgett) 8-3 Lewis
402 302 Mattheus Ideal (Mr K. Roddy, G. Harwood, S. J. Winter, 8-3 Lewis
403 00121 Racehorse (Mr R. D. McNally, J. Winter, 8-3 Lewis
404 1 Burleigh (Miss E. Buckmaster, W. Barn, 8-11 Faylor
405 211 Connel (Mr A. Oldroyd, P. Walsby, 8-11 Faylor
406 211 Eddery (Mr A. Oldroyd, P. Walsby, 8-11 Faylor
407 8-11 Faylor (Mr A. Oldroyd, P. Walsby, 8-11 Faylor
408 8-11 Faylor (Mr A. Oldroyd, P. Walsby, 8-11 Faylor
409 8-11 Faylor (Mr A. Oldroyd, P. Walsby, 8-11 Faylor
410 12-12 (Mr L. Rouse, B. van Cutsen, 8-3 W. Carson
411 1-4 Connel (Mr A. Oldroyd, P. Walsby, 8-11 Faylor
412 Ecological, 8-1 Marston 10-2, 13-12 Inking, 20-1 others.

30 **JOCKEY CLUB CUP (£2,182: 2m)**
502 201424 Pesty Officer (Mrs J. Benning, A. Budgett, 7-9-3 E. Hurre
503 00-0011 Punch Up (Mrs J. Benning, A. Budgett, 7-9-3 E. Hurre
504 201424 Pesty Officer (Mrs J. Benning, A. Budgett, 7-9-3 E. Hurre
505 201424 Pesty Officer (Mrs J. Benning, A. Budgett, 7-9-3 E. Hurre
506 201424 Pesty Officer (Mrs J. Benning, A. Budgett, 7-9-3 E. Hurre
507 210701 Rastl (Mr R. McCormick, C. Mitchell, 8-3-1 F. Eddery
508 311 Punch Up, 7-2 Rastl, 4-1 Pesty Officer, 9-2 Mister Ormonde, 1
509 Straight As A Die, 8-3 Bronzette.

40 **BIRDCAKE HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,173: 6f)**
601 232122 Rusty Bazel (Dr Mr V. Robinson, S. Ingham, 8-3 Lewis
602 3313 Fastlane (Dr Mr V. Adams, A. Bready, 8-3 Lewis
603 3313 Fastlane (Dr Mr V. Adams, A. Bready, 8-3 Lewis
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7	402213	Harriet (D)	Mr D. Underwood, 1 D. Underwood, 8-11	Send
8	3-21424	Mr Michler (Mr S. West, P. Walwyn, 8-7	P. Edgery	
9	101346	Miss E. Walwyn, 8-11	P. Edgery	
10	101346	Silver Strand (Mr J. Bleg, W. Wharton, 7-8	P. Edgery	
11	101346	Miss E. Walwyn, 8-11	P. Edgery	
12	101346	Peter Fremant (Mr M. Strangways, R. Jarvis, 8-11	P. Edgery	
13	101346	Miss E. Walwyn, 8-11	P. Edgery	
14	343012	Cardinals (Miss E. Ridgen, A. Butt, 8-11	P. Edgery	
15	343012	Cardinals (Miss E. Ridgen, A. Butt, 8-11	P. Edgery	
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80	101346	Miss E. Walwyn, 8-11	P. Edgery	
81	101346	Miss E. Walwyn, 8-1		

Haydock Park selections
By Our Racing Correspondent
2.15 Fighting Bravo, 2.45 Hardvint, 3.15 Willie Ormond, 3.45 Rouser, 4.15 Tingo, 4.45 Fairmist.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Abarvine, 3.15 Estructura, 3.45 Rouser, 4.15 Tingo, 4.45 Rocket Cryst

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Hexham selections

By Our Readers Staff
 2.0 Pandemic, 3.00 Kirtleshead, 3.0 Cracklams Cross, 3.30 Darless, 4.00 Bore
 Green, 4.30 Ardall

(marital) Knight, b.c. by Midsummer
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 N. Westbrook; 4.5. M. Birch (10-11)
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Cesarewitch hopes backed

The Cesarewitch hopes, i.e. the Quadrant and Flash Imps, both backed with Ladbrokes yesterday. Given the Quadrant has been supported to win £20,000 has been cut from 6-1 to 5-Flash Imp has been laid to £14,000 and is now 10-11-12-1. Night in Town is still favorite at 9-2.

Hills report backing for a double, now at 13-2 (from 8-1).

Racing at Hexham today may be in doubt if there is more rain. Kit Patterson, the clerk of the course, said yesterday: "If there is further heavy rain during the evening or tonight there will be stewards' inspection at 8.0 tomorrow. The going is soft."

hopes backed

Christopher O'Neill, the 22-old amateur jockey, who returned from Pennsylvania, to turn professional. O' whose father trains at R Warwicksire, has ridden winners under rules and will for his professional licence riding in an amateur r steeplechase at the weekend.

Martin Tate, the trainer booked apprentice Richard F ride Ronson Avenue in Satur S.K.F. Cesarewitch.

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Mrs. Newton, E. Farr, 5-7 C. Eccleston
 Mrs. P. Hamilton, D. Thom. 1-1
 R. Ferguson
 Mr. Child, 6-1 Gala King, 8-1 Red Sons, 4
 Pottersville.
 Z-y-o : (E828 : 1m 40yds)
 D. Faulkner, E. Carr, 8-1
 J. Hernandez, G. N. Angus, 8-0
 R. D. Peacock, 7-7
 J. H. Hobbs, 7-8 C. Rodriguez, 7
 S. Selmon, 1-1
 W. Elsey, 7-2
 Mr. G. van der Ploeg, R. Hannon, 8-1
 F. Carr, F. Curt, 7-0 G. Doolittle, 7
 R. Arnold, 5-1 The Sergeant, 7-1 Salsary, 9
 H. Hahall, 1-1 others.
 (E828 : 1m)
 J. H. Hobbs, 7-8
 J. Johnson, 4-5
 J. Salsary, 7-1

Robinson, J. P. Daves, 4-13 J. Seagrave
W. Reynolds, 4-13 E. Dunlop, 4-3
R. Randolph, T. Fairhurst, B-F-S Webster 7
D. Clague, S. Supple, 8-2 C. Sexton
Cliff-McCulloch, W. A. Stephens
J. M. Salmon 5
Bury, W. High, 7-7 K. Leason
S. H. Jones, 7-7
W. Blenkinsopp, D. Williams, 7-7
..... R. Shaw
Mative Ease, 11-2 Tingo, 7-1 Tau-Hsi, 10-1 R

(483 : 7f 40yds)
Eggleston, J. Dunlop, 4-3 E. Johnson 1
G. Harrington, J. Hindley, 4-4 G. Sexton
W. Stirling, F. Carr, 4-3 C. Eccleson 1
J. Nelson, 4-1
N. O'Loughlin, R. Hollnabeck, 4-1
Ashbury
Mr K. Kashiyama, R. Houghton,
F. Morby
R. Roberts, M. W. Easterly, 7-7
..... Connerton 1

P. Derry, 2. Cousins, 4-11 S. Langston
 P. Sherwin, R. Hollinshead, 8-11 T. Ives
 al. 9-2 Song In The Air, 6-1 Onward Tsubame
 Princess, Sea Angel. 20-1 others.

3	STIER	1-10-0	1	Champion	
4	St. George	1-10-0	2	Flanagan	
5	Samuel	1-11-0	N	St. George	
6	Samuel	1-11-0	3	Salama	
7	Samuel	1-11-0	4	Griffin	
8	Hill	9-10-0	5	Burke	
9	Land Lark	5-1	Echo Sounder	7-1	Western

SCAP HURDLE (E340: 2m)		
1	Cap Hurdle	5-10-0
2	Cap Hurdle	5-10-0
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From Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent
Venice, Oct. 16

The 1974 season, finished in Britain with Burns open abroad, it ends in England at least today as the Conquest. Tomorrow the last of the Condennial championships, the Italian Open, begins at the Villa d'Este, the Venetian club, a medium-length course which has been stretched to some 6,750 yards, designed on championship lines with some notable water hazards and a few attractive-sounding over half-buried fortress ruins.

The cast is strong, as any field headed by Peter Oosterhuis and Tom Jackman would be. There are one or two well-known English Clubs, for example, who have gone no doubt by boat and car to Westbury, a traditional attraction-sound program tournament, and Maurice Benbridge long since headed for the Far East. But compensation is made up by the presence of John Muffer, the American champion of 1973. In terms of prizemoney he is a clear number one in the United States, having won more than \$140,000, a record figure, and having won eight events, a number surpassed only by Arnold Palmer 14 years ago.

Muller has not come over simply to win the Italian Open, although he may do so. He came via London to launch a new set of clubs made for him by Callaway, to test testing. Muller is great talk for the Italians and whether he wins or loses they will not doubt find concrete ways of expressing their gratitude.

Of his own game Muller speaks well, as indeed he might after a round of 68 in the first round, out of only 21 impairments in which he has taken the top 10. Yet in his time it has been only the last two months that he has been playing at such a high standard. Such a certainly deserves such.

Five new recruits to the annual golf from the area will be making their debut—Harry Ashby, Chandler, John Dowd, Homer and Gary Low, the last five of the year's first nine. The first two sponsors behind the Federation, who re-Altair through Cincinnati, together players from for the event, of who are British. A lingering moodish and some players remains in Europe Dale Hayes and from New Zealand who won this championship when it was held in 1970 either end of the season.

There was considerable ship, the last pre-am sponsored by America. The last day of place and discommodities was hardly surprising miserable conditions. The greens are already too traffic. This sent scores protesting, and the restricted found a percentage of 110. Ashby took four putts in the final round. The Latin impression of a hut only by the refusal of

Peter Oosterhuis has been severely reprimanded by the Professional Golfers' Association (PGA) for defying their tournament committee and playing in a tournament at Pinehurst, United States, last month instead of appearing in the Benson and Hedges company championship at Downfield, Dundee.

Oosterhuis, according to the PGA official journal, approached the sports director for permission to abscond. The Benson and Hedges company agreed to release Oosterhuis so he could play in the States after a poor performance in the Open championship in which he finished second.

Colin Spang, the PGA's spokesman, said: "Oosterhuis is an inviolable private member of the PGA and he was the reason why we accepted his resignation as a member, wherever the tour goes through the back of committee makes a decision on the basis of the facts."

Under "conflicting" the PGA tournament regulations, it states: "If a member of the PGA shall not compete in a tournament or exhibition tournament where private members are included against a tournament without the permission of the tournament general."

By Pamela Macgregor Morris

The Empire Pool at Wembley was packed to the rafters on Tuesday night when, following hard on the heels of the Horse of the Year Show, which ended on Saturday night, the Cavalier champion got under way for its four day run under the aegis of the British Equestrian Federation, and the British Horse and Carriage Show, at the St. Michael's Hotel, Apsley Gardens, London.

Ansell. The theme of this show is the Courvoisier Cognac champion horseman, with two qualifying rounds for tomorrow night, and a final card on prize money of £9,000, with £3,000 to the winner. The competition is like the men's world championship, with the four day changing order, and the last day, where they have been, with the British team, Coldroo, daughter of shire farmer, she was a point to point rider at her first show jumping.

Alwin Shockshead last night that the men's championship will be year in Riem, where the British team, the surroundings during the pic Games in Munich: luck for the Aachen IRE Show, who do so much it there", he said. "is a lovely stadium to The show is lifted commonplace by the

produced 14 clear rounds, going second in the final, West German rider, and scored 39.45sec, and when Kenneth Pritchard followed immediately with another clear round in 41.55sec on the basis he was assured of second place.

The elliptical wall, approached at an angle, accounted for Eddie's fall. He was followed by John Greeland, and John Whitaker on Singing Wind, one of the most outstanding combinations at the tournament. Harvey Smith had a pole off the second upright with Harvest Cold, and finally Graham Fletcher on Buttaway Boy for third place in 42.35sec.

The Courvoisier Cognac Three Star class produced a tie for first place between Malcolm Pyrah on the former Australian Olympic champion, April Love, previously ridden by Gordon Dunning, and the Dunning on Sugar Plum. In the Deciding, April Love hit the first fence, but Sugar Plum was clear. Harvey Smith put on the fastest time with Salvador but faulted in the double. Pamela and Gordon were again victorious, but on Lazareby, not on Neopa.

The School of Equestrianism effort to preserve the breed, which is one of the pro-Lippizan horse, used in the Spanish riding style.

With only a year's hind them, it would be expected the standard of the riders and horses, but who is driven on the is nearly as impressive a terror as Alvaro Romero 1940, is the son of one of most famous horsemen a renowned breeder of horses in Seville when he was prize in Seville when he was years old, and a year before in front of a big first time in front of a fought a bull in public art of the bullring, with actions, and a fascinating display.

RESULTS: 1. C. Connors on "Shamrock" (Warrick, 39.45sec); 2. Kenneth Pritchard on "Singing Wind" (39.45sec); 3. Graham Fletcher on "Buttaway Boy" (42.35sec); 4. Eddie on "Harvest Cold" (42.35sec); 5. Gordon Dunning on "Sugar Plum" (42.35sec); 6. Harvey Smith on "Salvador" (42.35sec); 7. Pamela and Gordon on "Lazareby" (42.35sec); 8. John Greeland on "Singing Wind" (42.35sec); 9. John Whitaker on "Singing Wind" (42.35sec); 10. Harvey Smith on "Buttaway Boy" (42.35sec); 11. Eddie on "Harvest Cold" (42.35sec); 12. Gordon Dunning on "Sugar Plum" (42.35sec); 13. Harvey Smith on "Salvador" (42.35sec); 14. Pamela and Gordon on "Lazareby" (42.35sec); 15. John Greeland on "Singing Wind" (42.35sec); 16. John Whitaker on "Singing Wind" (42.35sec); 17. Harvey Smith on "Buttaway Boy" (42.35sec); 18. Eddie on "Harvest Cold" (42.35sec); 19. Gordon Dunning on "Sugar Plum" (42.35sec); 20. Harvey Smith on "Salvador" (42.35sec); 21. Pamela and Gordon on "Lazareby" (42.35sec); 22. 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Son of Tudor Melody g for 22,000 guineas

This trio tried the dice game beyond the 200,000 mark, but takings looked set to fall well short of the corresponding figure in 1936, when 1,130,000 was made.

There were only four or five figure lots during the making lots in all, as compared with 12 in 1936.

Earlier, the British Epsom Agency gave 12 guineas to the American Bank for behalf for a half-striper.

Gimondi again favourite

Lugano, Oct. 16.—The Italian cyclist, Felice Gimondi, making a return after a year away from racing, will be the favourite for the Lugano Grand Prix over 77.5 kilometres against the clock here on Sunday.

The Italian, who won the race in 1967 and 1972, will meet toughest opposition from Denmark's Ole Ritter, the 1970 Lugano winner and who is pre-paring for an attack on the world one-hour record.

Others likely to make challenge will be France's Thuvenet, the Italian Moser, winner of the race last year, and three specialists efforts, the Swede Gosta the Colombian Martin R and Roland Salm of Sw Belgium's Roger de V winner of Paris-Roubaix winner of Lombardy, the 1970 winner of Lugano, who is taking his first race against the clock of the standard Lugano Grand Prix.

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BOOKS

The Huxley enigma

Aldous Huxley:
a biography.

Volume II: 1939-1963

By Sybille Bedford

(Chatto & Windus/Collins £4.50)

It is still not clear what exactly happened to Aldous Huxley. After a Memorial Volume (1965) by 27 distinguished witnesses (including Eliot, Isaiah Berlin, André Maurois, etc.); after Professor Grover Smith's massive edition of the *Letters* (1969); after Laura Huxley's *Psychological Revelations* (1970); after the second and concluding volume of Sybille Bedford's 700-page biography, we are left with the old enigma. The brilliant sceptic of the 1920s and 1930s becomes the sage and mystic of the 1940s and 1950s. The cruelly nonchalant satirist of *Crome Yellow* and *Point Counter Point*, one of the finest brains of his generation, is transformed — transfigured — into the pious preacher of *Island*, advocating rubious generalities about Awareness and Holism and the Buddha-life.

What was it? A latter-day conversion? Some benign form of charlatanism? Some softening of the brain in that crazy Californian sunshine? Some subtle form of intellectual self-betrayal? Or was it the real thing, a genuine vision into the human future, by a gifted man stretching beyond the articulated frontiers of knowledge? Sadly, no conclusion is possible from this biography. Only the change, the transformation, now seems indisputable. Here is Miss Bedford's own personal reaction on one occasion: "His was so evident, so disconcerting, that had it not been for his voice, (his wife) Maria's presence and a kind of continuity in their atmosphere, one would have had the sensation of being not with another man, but with another version of the man, a double, a brother."

That was in 1954, Huxley aged 60. But whatever did happen, occurred essentially between 1936 and 1946. It happened in the transition of the man from a household in Europe and America, and it happened largely during the unprecedented violence of World War II, from which the Huxleys deliberately withdrew themselves. From America, Maria wrote to Edward Sackville-West in England in 1940: "What is over, we cannot probably make up for it; we shall be completely out of the most fatal years of our lives and there will be an uncommunicableness that only a long, long time can make up. Perhaps that was itself part of the explanation."

Sybille Bedford's second volume covers the Californian phase, with much international commuting between 1939 and Huxley's death from cancer, which he faced with the greatest courage, in 1963. At an artistic level, Huxley was groping towards new literary forms, and a new open conception of the human universe. From the biographical record of spiritual corruption *Grey Eminence* (1941), and the superbly unorthodox series of critical essays such as *Variations on Piranesi's Prisons* (1950), Huxley moved on to the autobiographical record of a mescaline trip, *The Doors of Perception* (1954), which is really a kind of lay sermon, to the final utopian speculations and ecological warnings of the MIT lectures *What a Piece of Work is Man*, and the programmatic novel *Island* (1962). Miss Bedford's main limitation here is that she seems excessively nervous of pursuing Huxley to any intellectual conclusion; we are warned instead that she "in no way intended... an evaluation of his thought. It is the biographer's job, a thinker, this is disconcerting, to put it mildly."

At a day-to-day level, the book is happier. We get fascinating glimpses of the Californian life, which is quite extraordinary (Huxley's own adjective, with long Oxonian vowels). Living in a series of

desert or mountain-top retreats, which gradually descended to the smarter heights of Hollywood, the Huxleys—Aldous and Maria—move with butterfly aridity among the exotics of dining, dancing, messianism, yoga, magnetic massage, spirit summoning, Tibetan sacred texts, mescaline, LSD, Bates eye exercises, and scented Air Wick sprays (against smokers). A sort of high point is Dr Henry Puharich's Round Table: "Frances Farrelly with her diagnostic machine... Harry, the Dutch sculptor, who goes into trances in the Faraday cages and produces automatic scripts in Egyptian hieroglyphics; Narodny, the cockroach man, preparing experiments to test the effects of human telepathy on insects." One gets the sense of Huxley's reaction: "It was all very lively and amusing—and, I really think, promising." Perhaps it is too easy to smile. But promising what? No answer.

Huxley's first official biographer, surely Miss Bedford could have risked some slightly more informed response. (What, after all, has been the results of these experiments, some these 20 years ago?) Instead we have the casual charms of a personal portrait spread, very thin, over two volumes. The casualness is exemplified in the offhand notebook manner of her style (or even, as she would say, the really very confusing use of quoted material with vague references—"Eileen speaking"—in brackets; and her peevish play with Huxley's mixture of brilliant and eccentricity. If this second volume is more engaging than the first, it is largely because half the book is dominated by a splendid series of Maria's sprawling letters—up to her tragic death (also from cancer) in 1955.

These letters do begin some sense of what was going on inside. One sees the narrowed position of Victorian English world breaking open in the glowing Californian oasis. The weight of the Huxley inheritance, the emotional isolation, the spiritual battle against blindness, the suffocating pressure—as it came to seem—of that magnificently rationalizing brain, all these gradually yield. The focus was Maria herself. "He used to say I was his personal relationship," she writes. "I was his natural leaning towards 'seances and chiro-mancy', first provided the mystical element so painfully lacking in the Huxley equation. From Maria seemed to derive the first outline of the evolved, exploratory Huxley no longer the 'encyclopaedically ignorant man' (his own phrase), but the humanist forming a new, and now very contemporary, kind of hypothesis."

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Yet the Huxley enigma is still only half way towards a biographical solution. Sybille Bedford has shown, in a rather hazardous fashion, that he was a singularly brave, good, and clever man; and also a question-begging one. But the wider achievement and significance of his life remain obscure. Yet surely they are important. Historically, because something broadly analogous to Huxley's transformation happened to a whole generation of English intellectuals somewhere around that decade 1938-46; and among others, Philosophically, because it is clear that Aldous Huxley believed that he had an urgent message to deliver to mankind, concerning its survival. The mystic birds of strange, gentle eastern island of his, are still chanting in their oboe voices, "attention, attention, attention."

Richard Holmes

Michael Radcliffe will be back next week.



Osbert Lancaster's jacket design for 'Aunts Aren't Gentlemen'.

Fiction

Monsieur. or The
Prince of Darkness

By Lawrence Durrell

(Faber, £2.75)

A new novel by Lawrence Durrell is always a major event. And of how many contemporary writers can that honestly be said?

Just so. But that is the language of literary publicity, and the reviewer is not considering an event but a book. The only relevant question is, is this a good novel? It would be comforting to be able to give a clear answer. But I have read *Monsieur* twice, and still cannot decide if it is an intricate masterpiece, or a self-pastiche by the master, laughing up his sleeve. My admiration and respect for the Alexandria Quartet and for his travel books have increased over 15 years. But past performance is not a valid guide to current form, and it is fatally easy to be dazzled by a name and reputation.

Durrell is a magician. He juggles with glittering words, he conjures up "clouds of purple, gorgeous palaces and solemn temples", he entrances, intrigues and impresses, elicits cries of astonishment; and, like all magicians, ultimate cries of "Where's the catch? We know it's a trick, so how's it done?" And yet... *Monsieur* contains some of the finest descriptive sentences even Durrell has ever written. I would not wish to

have missed these evocations of "A winter house-side through the Provencal countryside; of Christmas in a chateau crumbling into magnificent decay; of a slow, dreamlike journey down the Nile."

The characters in this tangled web of a novel are memorable because of their eccentricity, insanity or flamboyance, but as human beings they are as hollow as their own grandiose emotions and gestures, and as the ancient and tediously expounded Gnostic philosophies in which the central quintet embroil themselves. They draw forth neither tears nor laughter, compassion nor identification. They are not very interesting. This is partly because they never look out upon the world of other people, but always inwards—to themselves, and into the heart of the incestuous, bisexual ménage à trois, formed by Fiers, last owner of the chateau, his mad sister Silvia, and her English husband Bruce. They are corrupt in the deepest sense, and know it, but their self-knowledge brings about the reverse of salvation.

There is, of course, another reason why they are uninteresting. It is because they do not exist. They are only figments, not of Lawrence Durrell's imagination alone, but of another novelist, who is writing his novel within another writer's novel. An irritating device which has long outlived whatever slight use it may have had.

I think it is all done by mirrors. Some of the reflections within those mirrors are visions of marvels of beauty. Lawrence Durrell is Prospero, then? But his vision proved to be of "baseless fabric". Or perhaps I'm wrong.

Of his reputation as a pretentious chameleon. Also, because Aunts like Dahlia Travers cheerfully resort to blackmail, meaning that if Wooster doesn't deliver the goods, she will bar him from her table, at which are served the dishes created by Anatole, God's gift to the gastric juices.

But what every reader wants is not a breakdown of plot or run-through of dramatic personae, merely a quick guide to long-standing jokes and cross-references. In no particular order, I mention a few of those. Bertie won at his prep school and the article on "What the Well-Dressed Man is Wearing" he wrote for *Milady's Boudoir*; and of the happy night at the Droghes when Tuppy Glossop made him swing across the pool in his full suit and fish.

Seriously though, is this vintage Woodehouse? Is it among the Best of Jeeves? No. The master is now spreading himself a bit thin: a laugh a page, rather than a line. And I don't care for all this up-dating references to protest marches and civil disobedience. And would the old Wooster ever have admitted to being in love? Enraged, by accident, yes, but that's a different matter. I asked the question of a friend. (Not one of us.) "Anyone else could" he replied. "Tcha!" I said. And I meant it to sting.

Enough of this carping, for who else could possibly write, "She uttered a sound rather like an elephant taking its foot out of a mud-hole in a Bursese forest?" I asked the question of a friend. (Not one of us.) "Anyone else could" he replied. "Tcha!" I said. And I meant it to sting.

ing the part brings him insight into the working of the comic psyche, his own condition, and, more important still, gives him an understanding of others.

On with the motley, then, but Brian Glanville takes us far beyond these clichés. His book is confident, perceptive, moving, funny, bawdy and truthful. A total success.

Susan Hill

Aunts Aren't
Gentlemen

By P. G. Wodehouse

(Barrie & Jenkins, £2.25)

The Aunt in question is Bertie's Aunt Dahlia. No, not the one who chews broken bottles and conducts ritual sacrifices under the full moon. That's Aunt Agatha. Aunt Dahlia, you recall, spent her early years in "cloveland" the Quaker and Pynchley and her voice can be heard over three counties. You wonder Wooster still loves the aged relative, for she will stop at nothing.

Enter, Chapter One, another familiar figure, the spoilsport Dr. E. J. Jenson Mungatroyd, who orders Wooster to lay off the cockles and retire to peace and long healthy walks in the countryside around Maiden Eggesford. It's OK because although Jeeves wants to go to New York, he does have an Aunt Dahlia to look after. Making Road, not far from this idyllic village. Only it isn't idyllic, it's a leper colony, where every prospect pleases but only man is vile. Major Plant is staying here—thunder!—for a return season after his successful debut in *Stiff Upper Lip, Jeeves*. But that was all to do with Aunt Dahlia getting Bertie to pinch a silver cress-cream.

Here he has to help in a plot to murder a racehorse, on whose rival Aunt Dahlia has placed a substantial bet. Naturally, Wooster rallies round because

The Comic

By Brian Glanville

(Secker & Warburg, £2.25)

Brian Glanville's new book is a great surprise, and takes him in one bound out of the lower-middle range of worthy but

pleasing, playing a return season after his successful debut in *Stiff Upper Lip, Jeeves*. But that was all to do with Aunt Dahlia getting Bertie to pinch a silver cress-cream. Here he has to help in a plot to murder a racehorse, on whose rival Aunt Dahlia has placed a substantial bet. Naturally, Wooster rallies round because

Political genius

The Collected Works
of Walter Bagehot

The Political Essays (4 volumes)
Edited and introduced by
Norman St John-Stevens

(The Economist, £25)

In his essay "Bad Lawyers or Good?", Bagehot wrote that the division of the legal profession into two halves was "a calamity". A solicitor instead of a barrister, where he stood would be likely to say: "Sir, this is a more complex matter than I should like to advise you about without assistance. It requires greater learning and more ability than mine." And so the solicitor would tell the litigant that he needed a barrister.

Bagehot never, as it were, needed a barrister. Whatever the subject, he felt that his learning and ability were sufficient for him to come to a conclusion and advise his readers accordingly. Rereading him today it is hard to think he was mistaken.

The latest four volumes of Bagehot's writings in *The Economist*, edited by Norman St John-Stevens, show him at his most confident. They contain "The English Constitution", "Physics and Politics", and all Bagehot's known political essays, including a number which have not been attributed to him, but which Mr St John-Stevens is certain are authentic.

As in the earlier volumes, Mr St John-Stevens's editing is scholarly, judicious, and useful. He is like a good host. He gives his readers what they want, but otherwise he leaves them in peace. *The Economist's* greatest editor has been given an editor of appropriate quality.

"The English Constitution" is still after a hundred years easily the most widely read and admired book on the subject. This is primarily because of Bagehot's style and because he looked at politics as they were and not as people said they were or thought they ought to be. Nevertheless Mr St John-Stevens is over-generous in accepting Bagehot's own confident claim to originality. At the beginning of his book Bagehot claimed that the doctrine of the separation of powers (in its extreme form) and a doctrine of "a balanced union of those powers" have exercised continuous influence but are erroneous. On the contrary, said Bagehot, the true secret of the constitution was "the nearly complete fusion of the executive and legislative powers", the connecting link being the Cabinet.

In fact, as Professor Vile has

pointed out, the doctrines which Bagehot described as erroneous and set out in detail had not been accepted for years — except by Lord Brougham, an eccentric in constitutional as in other matters. And the existence of the Cabinet had been recognized and criticized by men like Cartwright and Paine as long ago as the end of the eighteenth century. But if Bagehot was less original than he claimed, his was an original book in the sense laid down by Chateaubriand. No one has been able to imitate it.

Mr St John-Stevens has himself contributed an elegant and illuminating essay on "The Political genius of Walter Bagehot", only very mildly flattered by a tendency for quotations from Bagehot to reappear. The quotations are good ones, but there are so many others, in chosen from that reputation seems a pity.

Mr St John-Stevens's analysis and assessment of the continuing relevance of his judgments, Bagehot's descriptions of existence in the House of Commons "as a life of distracting routine" is at least as true as when he wrote it, and his dictum that "the happy states of the Conservative Party must rule upon the whole a much longer time than its adversaries" may perhaps explain the Labour Party's recent periods of dominance. Bagehot made a useful distinction of our constitutional "the dignified parts" (the Monarchy and the Lords) and "the efficient parts" (the Cabinet and the Commons). Eleven years ago the Lord Richard Crossman in a brilliant if erroneous essay (as Bagehot would have called it) consigned the Cabinet and the Commons to the dignified sector of the constitution. We now, he said, live under Prime Ministerial Government. Mr St John-Stevens gives a good account of the subsequent controversy.

The idea that the Cabinet and the Commons were largely ceremonial probably sprang from an excessive admiration of the American Constitution, where the curbs on power are public and visible, while those in Britain are less conspicuous. Since the Kennedy era, the American system has been less admired, and its curbs have been seen to be ineffective. Not surprisingly Crossman later retreated some way from his exposed position. Bagehot's main message is the truth that his countrymen have not forgotten. His self-confidence had solid foundations.

Ian Gilmour

Trackingdown Stanley

Stanley: An Adventurer
Explored

By Richard Hall

(Collins, £4.50)

When Henry Morton Stanley arrived in London in 1872 with the claim that he had found the long-missing Dr Livingstone, he was treated as an impudent mountebank, who had gone even beyond the bounds of the yellow press in America, in which he worked. Pretty soon rumours had to be made, the Royal Geographical Society had to eat humble pie, and the Queen gave the "ugly little man with a strong American accent" a personal gift. When H. M. Stanley returned from the mouth of the Congo in 1877 with a map of its course, he was received with "unqualified acclaim" and treated it, with inexplicable morose disdain. In 1885 he was the man chosen by the British establishment, with cheers all round, as the obvious leader of an expedition to rescue Emin Pasha and to keep faith with the revered national hero, Gordon, of Khartoum. He became an MP and was knighted.

Yet the peculiarly long nose of the British establishment for scandal was not at fault in 1872. That Stanley had spent an adventurous youth and had humble origins was known on his own admission, but his account of himself was heavily, even obviously, censored, and Lady Stanley, after his death, determined that the hero's reputation should never suffer hunted down and destroyed all remaining traces of John Rowlands' early life and loves.

Mr Hall, however, brilliantly filled in the missing chapters. He has cracked down letters, diaries and records which nobody knew existed and given us a more rounded view of Stanley than his own books or subsequent biographies have provided. In this book, the inner man — for even extrayreted of action have their inner man — is newly revealed. Stanley's true relations with his foster father

(who gave him his name) are re-examined and Stanley's "jibe" about that "father's" job is exposed. Stanley's debut performance in the American Civil War is scrutinized and established (as Bridget society whispered in 1872) that he was a deserter from the Federal army, and not an American at all. His equivocal relationship with the young marquis Lewis, Moa, his disreputable adventures in Turkey, his false wearing of naval uniforms, and his love for (and first jilting by) a Welsh girl are brought to light.

Nobody knew why Stanley's portable box — in which he carried navigational tools for the trip — makes Tanganyika and Victoria and which was his flagship for the voyage down the Congo — was named *Lady Alice*; he did not explain and his wife suppressed its name in her biography. In fact, he called it after Alice, his first love, a beautiful and intelligent American girl, whom he met in New York after returning from his astonishing scoop in the Abyssinian war. He agreed to marry her on his return from the great expedition which was to finish Dr Livingstone's work, but she decided that a millionaire in the bar was worth a famous explorer lost in the bush. That explains Stanley's ill temper when the world offered him, and his decision to bury himself again in Africa for the two-faced Leopold of the Belgians.

Yet Mr Hall's exposé leaves intact the magnitude of Stanley's achievements. Indeed it reassures the wonder that such a "socially deprived" child, who would have been a messy delinquent in our scheme of things, rose so far above his early misfortunes and youthful excesses. It is a man, has courage and imagination. He can, it seems, surmount the stigma of illegitimacy, the horrors of Victorian slumland and parental neglect. Stanley emerges as a case history for Samuel Butler rather than for the modern social psychologist.

Roy Lewis

Nicholas Bethell reviews *Crime and Compromise: Janos Kadar and the Politics of Hungary Since Revolution*, by William Shawcross — on page 16.

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Andersen's art

The Complete Fairy
Tales and Stories of
Hans Christian
Andersen

Translated by Erik Christian
Haugaard

(Collins, £5)

It is unfortunate but — given the nature of public taste — unsurprising that the Hans Andersen known so widely in England corresponded only marginally with the real Hans Andersen. As early as 1930 M. R. James was bemoaning the injustice done to the original tales by the "unfaithful and un-English" version handed down from the nineteenth century, and although his own translation (still available from Faber & Faber) set new standards, it had little effect on popular misrepresentations. Indeed, within the past month we have been offered two new versions of the same piece. *The Nightingale* — one as a picture book, the other as a cassette — which perpetuate the twin vices of Andersen adaptation: butchered and sentimentalization.

Now, with the arrival of this new translation of *The Complete Tales*, we have the fullest opportunity yet to assess the nature of past depravations. The book is a weighty one, contrasting voluminously with the little pamphlets in which the stories made their first appearance. It is also, with the exception of a very tasteless dust-jacket, unillustrated, so that attention is focused as never before on what Andersen actually wrote. Here, with a bit of jiggery-pokery, are the 156 stories of

the canon, barely one eighth of which are familiar to English readers. The Naami would seem to be her sympathetic foreword. Here, therefore, is a chance to see how Andersen worked at his medium, pinning tales to the framework of a fireside tale, and wondering how much of a novel for the strength of Andersen's "fairy tales" is well enough known; it takes this collection to show how much more wide-ranging his genius was — how history, philosophy and fable can exist together in a grocer's barrel, or how storytelling that began with "The Tinder Box" moved later into regions where Kafka himself would have been at home.

The completeness of the collection would be as nothing, though, were it not for the honesty of its translation. The accusations of clumsiness and mawkishness that have so often been levelled at Andersen should more properly be turned on those who have tried to convert his difficult Danish into what they have taken to be literary English. But as Erik Haugaard notes here, Andersen's craftsmanship was devoted not towards smoothness but towards preserving the direct colloquialism, the abrupt changes of scene, and the mark of the storyteller's art. "The humour was the salt of it," said Andersen of this style, and Mr Haugaard deserves the utmost praise not simply for catching so well the inflections of the spoken word but for sustaining through this huge undertaking the salience of Andersen's very individual humour.

Brian Anderson

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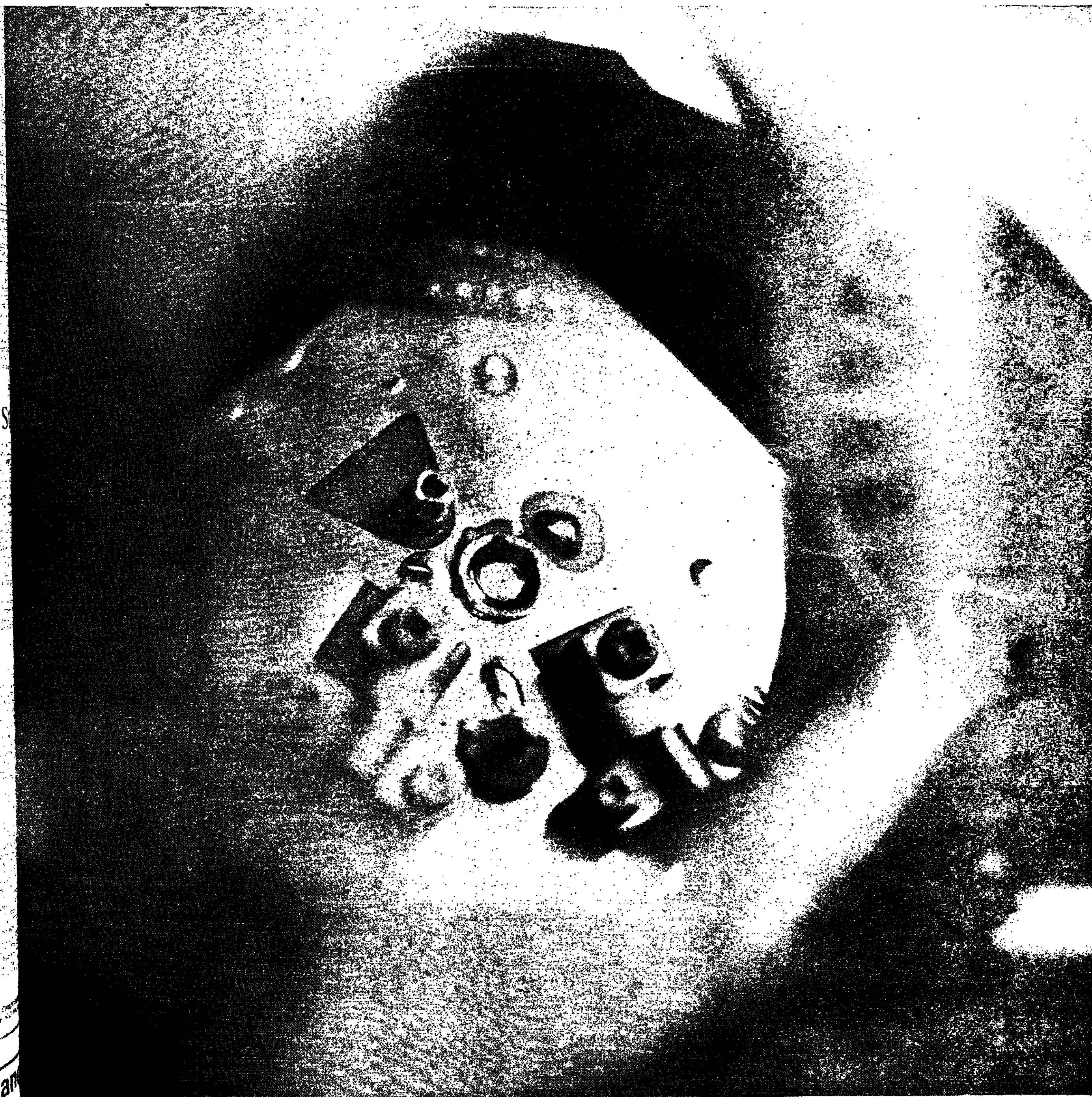
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Ronald Butt

Mr Wilson must show courage from the start

Mr Wilson is by disposition a conciliator and a consensus man in party terms, and it stands to reason that, so far as he finds it politically possible, he is also a consensus man in national terms. The conciliatory nature of his first broadcast to the nation since the election, with its call for national unity, is therefore no cause for surprise. Nor is it to be seen as simply going through the motions for the sake of a tactical popularity. Mr Wilson's popularity, Mr Wilson sees now, as Mr Heath saw during the election campaign, that no government can hope to overcome the dangers facing the country if it builds only on the narrow support of its own party and is in conflict with the rest of the nation.

Mr Heath's bitterness that Mr Wilson has now stolen his pre-election message is understandable—but Mr Wilson's behaviour, even if not particularly likable, is also impressive, given the kind of party he has to lead and the manner (which is conceivably the only practicable manner) in which he has chosen to lead it for the past 12 years.

Mr Wilson's particular political gift (not unlike that of Mr Harold Macmillan, whom he has always admired) is to lead his party in one direction while talking a political rhetoric that suggests he is going in the other. The tension between them is that a much greater contradiction is involved for a Labour leader in such tactics because Labour is a much more contradictory party than the Conservatives.

The Tories do not, after all, have one section of the population which wants more or less to destroy the existing social and economic system root-and-branch and another which sees, as Mr Wilson does, that however much that system is in need of reform, it is the guarantor of political liberty.

The Tories do not, above all, have as their paymaster the powerful unions whose *raison d'être* is so often to do things for their members which any government must, in the national interest, resist in one way or another.

The question now is whether Mr Wilson will be able to crown his political career by using his mastery of political ambiguity to preside over something like a solution to the national economic problem, as he sought to do but was prevented from doing by unions between 1969 and 1970. Then the unions not only effectively destroyed the Labour Government's incomes policies but, much more seriously, made it impossible to control the economy properly.

It was above all the objections of the unions that drove Mr Wilson's first government to adopt the easy option of growth-at-all-costs to achieve the planned "growth of wages".

That, after all, was what the prolonged conflict between the Treasury (economic discipline) and the Department of Economic Affairs (growth gallop) was about. That was why Mr Callaghan's Treasury was beaten (until it was too late) by Lord George-Brown's DEA and why Mr Callaghan (an unfairly maligned Chancellor given the conditions he had to operate in) was driven out of the Treasury after the devaluation which represented the failure of the Government's previous policy.

It is especially worth recalling—because there is a lesson in it—that it was only under that shock that the Labour Government with Mr Roy Jenkins as Chancellor, then finally nerved itself to do what it had to do—imposing financial and economic restraints which were inevitably unpopular with the mass of working people.

Yet when Mr Wilson's last Government did act decisively after devaluation, it evoked no

serious squeak of dissent and I conclude from this that when a Labour Government has the self-confidence to act decisively and unpopularity in the financial area which is its proper responsibility (though not when it tries to prescribe what should go into one man's gross pay packet compared with another's) it will be supported.

It is possible, though one cannot yet tell, that Mr Wilson has actually learnt this lesson. Certainly this time he has the advantage that he has not divided the economic field between two rival Cabinet ministers set in creative tension against each other, as he did after 1964.

The signs are not entirely hopeful. Mr Wilson's broadcast contained stronger and more explicit warnings to the unions than he has ventured at any time since they engaged the Conservatives in conflict. His old distinction between those who make and those who earn money was this time plainly directed not at the City but at the unions; no one, he said, had the right to take more out of the national income than he put into it by work, effort, and skill.

The question remains, however, what will the Government do if the "social contract" fails, and how Mr Wilson can make it a reality. In an article on *Inflation and Declining Profits* in the October issue of the *Lloyds Bank Review*, an economist, Mr Colin Clark, discusses the theory that rising wage demands are the consequence not so much of the margin of unemployment, and unused productive capacity ("stagflation") has undermined the Phillips' Curve theory, but rather that wage demands reflect the pressure of current demand on capital capacity—with capital assets being instinctively assessed by businessmen in terms of their inflating replacement costs.

Wage determination, writes Mr Clark, is now hardly, if at all, a matter of the amount of unemployment on the labour market. The correct theory of wages, if the word is not considered too derogatory, is a "blackmail" theory. Labour leaders, in effect, say to the employers: "You are operating increasingly expensive equipment and you cannot afford to have it standing idle for long. How much will you pay us not to close you down?"

It is this attitude that the Labour Government has to correct. Mr Wilson's first post-election message to the nation, the "social contract" which he assumed for these occasions, gave a firm impression of his acceptance of realities and of the basically non-socialist message from the electorate. Indeed, it was a message probably not disagreeable to Mr Wilson. He is a natural conciliator, but he is also a national politician, and in the last analysis, whatever his other faults, there is no doubt what side he would be on if the chips were down between constitutionalism and democracy on the one side and destructive class struggle on the other.

His fault as a politician has always been that by talking differently at different times, and often with unjustified optimism, he diminishes confidence and that he mistakes paper solutions of which the "social contract" may be one, for reality. But having conciliated right down the road, Mr Wilson always fights hardest and with most courage when his back is against the wall. What the nation needs now is his courage to make a stand on firm and if necessary unpopular policies straight away, refusing to try to make the "social contract" a reality by soft policies that will only make matters worse. The Government did act decisively after devaluation, it evoked no

250,000,000: that's what it would mean in hard cash to house and create employment for 200,000 displaced and dispossessed Cypriots, now concentrated in the south of Cyprus, were the partition of the island denied to them the freedom to return home. But is partition or geographical federalism a pre-requisite to a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus dispute? Is it even what the majority of the Cyprus people want? It was to find out the answers to these questions that I went to Cyprus. After two weeks on the island I have returned stronger in my conviction that the majority of both communities desire peaceful co-existence with each other. It is inevitable, but natural, that there are those Turks who seek what they consider will be a more secure future in the north, but there are many others who will prefer to remain where they are; where they have their livelihood and status; and they said as much to me. Equally, I spoke with those who were young and old who are refugees from their homes in the north. They were victims of the fighting but they were unanimous that as soon as they were able they would return. I spoke particularly with groups who came from Morphou, Myrtou and even Kyrenia. They had no doubts about returning once the Turkish army had withdrawn; there was no animosity on their part towards their Turkish Cypriot neighbours, and they looked upon the friends of many years' standing and with whom they expected to live cordially in future. These were not isolated cases, but represented a general pattern of approach to a relationship that has survived the effects of the fighting.

The myth of deep animosity between Greeks and Turks is one that has been perpetuated by those who seek to convince their fellows and world opinion that the two communities cannot live together; but it is a myth long overdue for exploding. There are too many examples of people in mixed villages and mixed communities living amicably as neighbours; of Greeks and Turks working together in factories and in the fields; of co-operation together over community issues. One would imagine that such relationships would have been severed or badly mauled as a result of recent events, but no, the co-operation and co-existence remain as firm as before. Many are the examples during the fighting where human relations and standards of civilized behaviour have triumphed over ethnic differences, requiring a degree of courage on the part of the persons concerned. There is the case of the Turkish Cypriot girl who rescued the only surviving National Guardsman of a group of five who were being pursued by Turkish army soldiers, hid him in her house until the soldiers had gone and then helped him to escape to his own lines. There is the case of a Turkish Cypriot who held up a Turkish army truck containing a group of young Greek girls who were being taken to the nearby camp for the "entertainment" of the soldiers, and forced the driver, posing as a madman, to release them. Then there is the case of the Greeks from a mixed village who offered themselves as hostages to the Cyprus police, who were holding Turks from the same village on suspicion of possessing a machine gun. The Greeks insisted that they were all good friends in the village and had the Turks had the gun they would have known about it. Eventually they convinced the police and Greeks and Turks went home happily together.

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The other day I was in the London office of a large organization when a man from Mars entered, bearing suitably Martian equipment, and with a brief note of greeting proceeded to paste a fine and—when in place—irresistible plastic film over the picture windows. After we had watched him for a while in what I believe is known as reptile silence, somebody in the room ventured to ask him what it was for. "Shatter-proof," he said; "if the window's blown in no body gets hurt by flying glass".

The silence went straight from rapt to fraught without pausing at pregnant. Those of a certain age like me were instantly carried back to a figure of our youth, one Billy Brown of London Town. Listen, my children, and you shall hear.

Billy Brown was the "ordinary citizen", who figured on a series of wartime posters, drawn by David Langdon, and whose better it will be for everyone. I remember Billy from his first time round expected to see a situation in which he was once again becoming rather disturbingly relevant. On the other hand, if we are going to live with the daily possibility of being blown to fragments, the sooner we adapt ourselves to the situation the better it will be for everyone. Pray do not tell me that I am being alarmist—though I may as well recall, while I am down Memory Lane, that "spreading alarm and despondency" was a serious criminal offence during the war, for which you could be jailed, and for which many people actually were, thus giving Sagittarius the opportunity to observe, having noticed two adjacent newspaper items, one to the effect that somebody had got 14 days without the option for just that offence and the other recording the answer to a parliamentary question which disclosed that 43 people in the Ministry of Information were getting salaries of £1,000 a year or more (a substantial sum in those days), that:

Though national safety must be maintained, comment diagrams, it may never be perfectly clear

Why Cyprus seems doomed to become a political volcano

dom of movement. No Turkish Cypriot is presently permitted to move freely outside his town or village; inhabitants of Nicosia cannot travel to Kyrenia, Famagusta or elsewhere. Being a freedom loving community the Turkish Cypriots will not take kindly to this imposed blockade for long, particularly when it is known that their compatriots in the south enjoy a greater freedom than they do. Certainly those in the north are more restricted today than they were in 1964, but there is still a lot to live for in Cyprus. In contrast, I found no jubilation in the north, but rather a subdued uncertainty—hopeful but not totally assured.

Much has to change in Cyprus if it is to have the kind of constitution that most Cypriots want. The onus lies on the shoulders of the Greek Cypriots, to recognize the Turkish Cypriots' status as being that of co-partner with an equality of rights and responsibilities in the administration of the constitution, a requisite which responsible Greek Cypriots are facing up to. Equally the place of the Armenian and Maronite communities should not be overlooked—in any Cypriot constitution their interests should be properly safeguarded and their right to participate also recognized. If human relations are to count for anything in the settlement of the Cyprus problem, the indications are that a strong lobby exists for peaceful co-existence in an undivided state.

Unable to talk to more than a handful of Turkish Cypriots in Nicosia, it was difficult to form an opinion of how they felt now they had been liberated. The impression that one received was of a person who had just been given a painkilling injection for an excruciating tooth-ache; he knows that the cause of the trouble is still there and will have to be dealt with later, but the momentary bliss of being without pain dispelled other considerations. There is nothing to suppose that the Turks in the rural areas of the north feel any differently from their counterparts in the south—they are the same people. There is, however, a nagging frustration that must sooner or later express itself—the restriction on free

of the officials, I received the same impression; that a divided island was not what was wanted, except by the very few; and those who did, sought it for the protection it would provide—protection presumably which was dependent in their eyes on the continuing presence of the Turkish army.

Unable to talk to more than a handful of Turkish Cypriots in Nicosia, it was difficult to form an opinion of how they felt now they had been liberated. The impression that one received was of a person who had just been given a painkilling injection for an excruciating tooth-ache; he knows that the cause of the trouble is still there and will have to be dealt with later, but the momentary bliss of being without pain dispelled other considerations. There is nothing to suppose that the Turks in the rural areas of the north feel any differently from their counterparts in the south—they are the same people. There is, however, a nagging frustration that must sooner or later express itself—the restriction on free

Why some get a fortnight for spreading alarm, while some get a thousand a year. Yet if we are going to have to accustom ourselves to a state of affairs in which things go boom in the day as well as the night, there is another aspect of wartime attitudes and procedures which have lately become relevant. For in the stew of our unquiet day the madmen who plant bombs are the scum which rises to the top; there is also the watery liquor of a different kind of lunacy. These are the ones, more pathetic than dangerous, who shut out their inadequacies from their minds by technical exercises by our beloved Post Office, a remedy which would no doubt prove worse than the disease. We have got to switch over to what is called "second party release". At present, we have "first party release" which means that if A telephones B on the automatic system, the connexion remains unbroken until A's receiver is replaced; B cannot unilaterally break it by replacing his. If as is the case in some countries—the opposite principle obtained here, anyone receiving a bomb-call would

simply refrain from replacing the receiver, and the number from which the call had been initiated could always be traced. No doubt many bomb calls—genuine as well as hoax—are made from telephone-boxes, but there have already been cases, even with our present telecommunication system, in which hoaxes have been caught making them from call-boxes, or when just leaving these, and the deterrent effect of "second party release" would be very strong. (The new principle would also, of course, go far towards eliminating the obscene or harassing anonymous call, and many a sober breather would thereafter have to get his thrills in some other way.)

There is, however, another course of action, consideration of which is more urgent, and on which a decision will have to be made. During the war, theatres and many other public places, tired of abandoning their proceedings whenever the air-raid sirens sounded, switched on an illuminated sign announcing the fact that the "alert" had sounded; those present could then leave if they wanted to, but the performance or other activity continued. As far as I am aware, no body ever left, though of course the danger was very real.

Are we not in much the same situation today? I do not know what proportion of bomb-calls are genuine, compared with the number of hoaxes; but the genuine ones are certainly fewer in number. The number of genuine air-raid warnings compared to false alarms. Ought we not at any rate to consider carefully the possibility of going back to the wartime practice, in which the show went on but the customers could leave if they wished? Of course, it would have to be a voluntary matter

on the part of the performers, too; they would have to agree in advance that they would continue in the event of a bomb-call. But I presume it must have been voluntary for them at the time of the air-raid, too. And there is something else. Though this is certainly the kind of thing for which I would have got a fortnight in stir back in the alarm-and-despondency days, I feel bound to point out that the search of an evacuated building which follows a bomb-call is a bigger hoax than the call itself. It would take about a month to search a department store, a big office building, a place of public entertainment—search them, that is, sufficiently thoroughly to be even reasonably confident that there was no bomb anywhere on the premises. Without rising from the desk at which I am writing this, I can count—in a fairly small and uncomplicated room—65 places in which a bomb could be concealed; extrapolate that for a major public building and the thing appears, as it is, ridiculous. And indeed, anyone who has remained in a large building at which a bomb-call has been received knows perfectly well how perfunctory the search is, and how incomplete it must inevitably be.

It would, of course, be very helpful if anyone who telephones a false bomb-warning would indicate clearly in doing so that it is a hoax and can safely be ignored. *que meurs les assassins commencent.* But until we can look forward to so high a degree of cooperation on the part of these poor creatures (let alone those who telephone real warnings about real bombs), more practical measures are required. Reckless Jack Levin is for staying put; who'll join me?

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interesting to find the Greeks in the south surprisingly relaxed. They found no despair in their faces or in their voices, despite the catastrophe that had overtaken them—a catastrophe very much of their own making, as they were only too ready to admit. As one businessman, who had lost two factories in 1963 and now his third, philosophically put it to me: "Why not smile? There is no point in crying—it's gone and there it is. There is still a lot to live for in Cyprus." In contrast, I found no jubilation in the north, but rather a subdued uncertainty—hopeful but not totally assured.

Much has to change in Cyprus if it is to have the kind of constitution that most Cypriots want. The onus lies on the shoulders of the Greek Cypriots, to recognize the Turkish Cypriots' status as being that of co-partner with an equality of rights and responsibilities in the administration of the constitution, a requisite which responsible Greek Cypriots are facing up to. Equally the place of the Armenian and Maronite communities should not be overlooked—in any Cypriot constitution their interests should be properly safeguarded and their right to participate also recognized. If human relations are to count for anything in the settlement of the Cyprus problem, the indications are that a strong lobby exists for peaceful co-existence in an undivided state. If human relations are to count for anything in the settlement of the Cyprus problem, the indications are that a strong lobby exists for peaceful co-existence in an undivided state.

Michael Harbottle
The author is a former Chief of Staff of the United Nations forces in Cyprus.
(To be concluded)

Mr Shawcross has also had to find some sort of answer to the great moral problem expressed in his book's subtitle. What does a national leader do when threatened by some external force majeure, resign and be replaced by someone worse or compromise and try by gentle pushing to change the nature of the situation? After the dramas of Stalinism and 1956 his chapters on Kadar's years of power read a little dully, but it would have been unfair not to give half the book to modern Hungarian economics, sociology, press, culture, consumer affairs, and law, and youthful rebellion. It is hard to find a sympathetic biographer must look for some justification for the betrayals and humiliations.

Many Hungarians now have washing machines and some have cars. They can go abroad with \$100 each once every three years and in 1970 only 35 people went to prison for political offences. The elected parliament may only meet for a few days in the year, but there are a few non-communist members and they are allowed to discuss the annual budget. Irony apart, these are significant improvements and every Hungarian feels the benefit of them. Mr Shawcross does not miss quite the point, but his mind on the vital question how Kadar has purged his crimes during his 18 years of power. "Little credit for their (Soviet) concessions is due to Kadar himself," he writes. But then he continues: "All improvements that Kadar has made in Hungary he has made slowly, cautiously, every time with Soviet approval, never despite his comrades in the Kremlin." There is an inconsistency here, for although Kadar has clearly never defied the Russians, he may well have done his best to persuade them that their best interests lay in allowing Hungary a slightly different path towards communism. It seems true, as the author points out, that most Hungarians have forgiven Kadar for what he did and want him to stay. They give him the benefit of the doubt.

Nicholas Bethell

The Times Diary

Annenberg: a tough act to follow

ambassador often proffering his advice. "Send a bit back from that one," he told a visitor at a reception I attended recently. The guest was peering too closely at a small Monet. That's very impressionistic. You have to stand back."

Then he swooped on a clutch of guests and led them to see one of his latest acquisitions, a magnificent worked silver and gold box which he had bought from a craftsman in Venice. He didn't want to sell it to me. Said with the best thing he had ever made. But I said he must have had in mind to sell it when he made it. Still, he made me give him the night to think it over."

The new tenant will find a house in superb decorative order. The spectacular eighteenth-century Chinese wallpaper in the main reception room will stay and some of the furniture the wealthy Annenberg bought to go with the splendour. But the walls will look sad for a while, without the paintings.

Meadowland
In the aftermath of the Meadowland election, the squirrels are meeting to decide whether they need a new leader to replace Squirrel Edward, who has now lost three elections out of four. Squirrels, who regard them-



The impossible dream: Squirrel Edward where he hoped to be last Friday morning.

seives as the natural rulers of the meadow, often react to defeat in this excitable way. Edward intends to fight the move to displace him. In an address to all the creatures of the meadow, he mentioned a number of times that he remained leader. In any case, even those who want to be rid of him are hopelessly divided about who should succeed him. Another squirrel, Edward seems to have taken charge of the consultations about a successor. He is nicknamed "The Can" because of his regular shape and because it is hard to tell what, if anything, he contains.

Meetings have been going on at the home of The Can, supposedly in secret, but attended by large numbers of

moles, who are extremely agitated about the question. Squirrel Willie was the early favourite to take over, but although everyone agrees he is extremely cordial, nobody can think of anything else to say about him at all.

Another strong candidate is Squirrel Keith, who thinks well. He has lately been thinking hard in public about the nut supply situation, and has concluded that the way to solve the crisis is to make many creatures die. Since the creatures who would be unemployed would for the most part be rabbits, the squirrels do not feel this at all a bad idea, although they have never been too attracted to thinkers of any kind.

Also mentioned is Squirrel Margaret, who, if chosen, would be the first female ever to gain the leadership. Few accuse her of thinking too hard, if at all, but her sex is held against her. The squirrel world, a cunning breed, and although nobody says that they themselves would rule out a female for leader, they say instead that other squirrels might find it unacceptable. This is a subtle way of saying no.

Other candidates are Squirrel Robert, about whom little is known, and Squirrel Christopher, who has been doing sterling work for all species in a neighbouring meadow.

It is a terrible dilemma for the squirrels. In their desperation some are even thinking of turning towards Super Squirrel, who led Meadowland in what, in retrospect, seem his golden years, but which, if I recall, did not seem so wonderful at the time. I shall keep you posted.

Now that's the unacceptable face of capitalism



Very old
I came across Lord Shinwell yesterday having lunch with Jack Solomon, who is organizing Shinwell's 90th birthday party on Monday. The birthday itself is tomorrow.

It will be a glittering party, attended by Harold Wilson and his four predecessors as Prime Minister, all of whom are Conservatives. Shinwell looked in fine combative shape after his active campaigning during the election. He told me that he did get a little tired sometimes but he found, when addressing election meetings, that the adrenalin would begin to flow about half way and he would end feeling fitter than he began.

PHS

Hungary's moral problem

Crime and Compromise: James Kadar and the Politics of Hungary since Revolution
By William Shawcross (Walden, Field & Nicolson, £3.95)

The subject of this book was once one of the most hated and despised men in the world. In 1949 James Kadar visited Leslie Rajk, his godson's father, in prison and promised him his life if he would confess to treason in the interests of the Party and the revolutionary rightness of it. Rajk duly obliged, but the reprieve was not forthcoming and Rajk, a few months earlier Hungary's Foreign Minister, was executed. On November 1, 1956, Kadar shouted at Soviet Ambassador Andreopov: "I am a Hungarian and I will fight against anyone with my bare hands if necessary." Three days later he announced from a Soviet-controlled radio station that he had formed a new government and requested the Soviet Army to "smash the dark reactionary forces and restore calm." On November 21 he wrote to The "that his government "has no desire to punish Imre Nagy and the members of his group in any way for their past activities". On the basis of this assurance Nagy and his friends left the Hungarian Embassy, where they had taken asylum. Nagy was then kidnapped, spirited away to confinement in Romania, then brought back to Hungary, tried and executed.

What can anyone say about such a man? What possible thing can induce a man to "split in his own face" so conspicuously and so often? Personal ambition, a fanatical loyalty to communism and the Soviet Union, or a deep love of Hungary and the Hungarian people? Mr Shawcross rejects the last two, but accepts the last two as, in Kadar's eyes, synonymous and entirely compelling. He has obviously had great difficulty in finding straight biographical material.

Mr Shawcross has also had to find some sort of answer to the great moral problem expressed in his book's subtitle. What does a national leader do when threatened by some external force majeure, resign and be replaced by someone worse or compromise and try by gentle pushing to change the nature of the situation? After the dramas of Stalinism and 1956 his chapters on Kadar's years of power read a little dully, but it would have been unfair not to give half the book to modern Hungarian economics, sociology, press, culture, consumer affairs, and law, and youthful rebellion. It is hard to find a sympathetic biographer must look for some justification for the betrayals and humiliations.

Many Hungarians now have washing machines and some have cars. They can go abroad with \$100 each once every three years and in 1970 only 35 people went to prison for political offences. The elected parliament may only meet for a few days in the year, but there are a few non-communist members and they are allowed to discuss the annual budget. Irony apart, these are significant improvements and every Hungarian feels the benefit of them. Mr Shawcross does not miss quite the point, but his mind on the vital question how Kadar has purged his crimes during his 18 years of power. "Little credit for their (Soviet) concessions is due to Kadar himself," he writes. But then he continues: "All improvements that Kadar has made in Hungary he has made slowly, cautiously, every time with Soviet approval, never despite his comrades in the Kremlin." There is an inconsistency here, for although Kadar has clearly never defied the Russians, he may well have done his best to persuade them that their best interests lay in allowing Hungary a slightly different path towards communism. It seems true, as the author points out, that most Hungarians have forgiven Kadar for what he did and want him to stay. They give him the benefit of the doubt.

Nicholas Bethell

When you lunch out, lunch inn

The Four Seasons. The Vintage Room
Our beautiful Four Seasons Restaurant offers superb food, impeccable service and a relaxing view over the Park; which, like our Menu, reflects the changing attractions of each season.

On the other hand, if you prefer to lunch in a more traditional and intimate atmosphere—try the popular Vintage Room. It serves a full International menu, but is especially proud of its fine Scotch steaks and ribs of beef.

(After dark, our Vintage Room takes on a night-club atmosphere where you can dine from 8.30pm and dance from 9pm until 2am.)

Inn on the Park
Hamilton Place, Park Lane, London, W.1. Tel: 01-499 0888



The question of when Walter Annenberg would quit as United States ambassador in London, and of who would succeed him, has been worrying Diary writers since not long after he arrived in 1969. Now the time really has come, and he will be gone in less than two weeks.

For a while his stand-in will be Ron Spiers, former ambassador in the Bahamas and newly appointed number two in London. But whoever gets the number one spot will Annenberg a hard act to follow. In particular, he will find it difficult to maintain the ambassador's residence—Winfield House in Regent's Park—in the manner to which it has become accustomed.

Annenberg will take back with him his dazzling collection of paintings, mainly French Impressionists, which he loaned to the Tate Gallery for a special exhibition not long after he arrived. Since then they have been scattered around Winfield House, which must be one of the few British houses capable of housing such a collection in proper splendour. He will take them back to "Sunnylands", his mansion at Palm Springs in the California desert.

The California house cost three million dollars to build nine years ago. It stands at the corner of Bob Hope Drive and Frank Sinatra Drive, on 200 privately irrigated acres. Although it has only two bedrooms (there is a separate house for guests) it is built on an enormous scale. The main bedroom has an area of 2,000 sq ft.

One of the pleasures of visiting the Annenbergs' London house has been that guests were encouraged to walk round and look at the paintings with the ebullient, 66-year-old

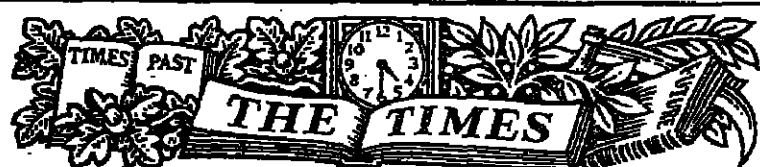
Nostalgia

Anita Loos was guest of honour at yesterday's Foyle's literary luncheon. She said she was paid \$25 for her first film script which starred Mary Pickford, Lionel Barrymore and the Gish sisters and was directed by D. W. Griffith: "Of course we did not know D. W. Griffith was an artist, then, or that the cinema was anything important. We just thought of it as comic strips."

She got rich quickly and it took the Wall Street crash to rescue her from retirement. Vivian Ellis played songs of the twenties, rounding off with *Diamonds are a Girl's Best Friend* while the top table—more diamonds than diamonds—looked nostalgic. Barbara Cartland, in shocky pink satin and ostrich plume, said that in the twenties people were poor but had a hell of a lot of fun.

"What has happened to us now? We are surrounded in gloom, gloom, gloom. Don't bother about world affairs—things which you can't help any way. You will have to ignore it or bear it." The audience grunted and bore it.

PHS



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE AIRFRAME INDUSTRY

Sir Arnold Hall has always been a supremely realistic industrialist. His record with Hawker Siddeley has been one of maintaining profitability and entrepreneurial independence. In a field of activity where the costs and the risks are so high and where most of the competitors rely heavily on government finance in one form or another, his has been no mean achievement.

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion, in the context of the announced decision to stop work on the HS146, that the prime concern is to limit the company's exposure to the severe risks associated with the aerospace industry. Already in June, 1971, Sir Arnold was clear about his priorities, in evidence to the sub-committee of the House of Commons expenditure committee:

"... a private enterprise company is not free to conduct its affairs, if it can, as to protect its shareholders' funds, because in so doing it protects its customer position, it protects its suppliers and it protects its employees. ... The prime duty, obviously, is to avoid bankruptcy. It also has the duty ... of seeing that any contract it takes on will enhance its funds rather than diminish them. It is now clearly Sir Arnold's argument that, despite the funding arrangements made with Mr Heseline under the last Conservative government, the HS146 will be an unacceptable drain on a company for which he is responsible, unless the present Government decides to fund a project on a more extensive scale. In short, Hawker Siddeley would concentrate on its other extensive and profitable industrial activities. Its aerospace interests would diminish."

The way in which the issue of the HS146 has dramatically been raised in the first week after the election cannot hide the fact that the issue of whether, how and when to reconstruct the British aircraft building industry has been plaguing government for the past three years. It is a common ground that, with the contraction of most military procurement programmes and with the development both of Concorde and the present generation of wide-bodied passenger aircraft, there is no prospect of enough work over the next fifteen years for two companies, Hawker Siddeley and the British Aircraft Corporation, with their extensive and talented development teams and facilities.

There have been many proposed solutions to this problem, which becomes increasingly acute as the current generation of work comes to an end. One, favoured at one stage by GEC as an owner of half of the BAC, was that the aircraft interests of both companies should be put together under the management of Hawker, while the electronics and rocketry went into the GEC group.

This design foundered on a number of objections, not least the reluctance of Hawker Siddeley to take on the problems of Concorde from BAC. The entire debate has also been confused by the running argument on another level about the future of the wider European aircraft industry. The argument centred on the question of whether the two British companies should rationalize to produce the British contribution to European aerospace; or whether each should separately enter into linkings of one sort or another.

There was even talk of American collaboration.

Despite both political and industrial agreement that something needed to be done, no effective progress towards rationalization, either nationally or internationally, has as yet been achieved. Now the debate about nationalization of the aircraft industry has added an extra element to the discussion.

In one sense, however, the nationalization issue is not greatly relevant. For it is inevitable, whatever the form of ownership, that government is going to be drawn closer and closer into the activities of the aircraft industry. As Sir Arnold openly accepted in 1971, "... I have no hesitation in saying that if this country wishes to maintain a civil aircraft industry then it must also contemplate government as a lender of last resort making money available. ... I do not think there is any doubt that a modern state wishing to involve itself in advanced technology must also contemplate government involvement."

With the next generation of aircraft, even with the HS146, the Government will increasingly have to find the finance. In the present climate this cannot be in the form of unsecured loans. With large civil aircraft programmes, and even more with military aircraft, the Government or the state airline is the dominant and key buyer. For both these reasons, there can be no such thing as an arms-length relationship between government and the aerospace industry. In practice that relationship has been very close indeed. It will continue to be close, and it will involve another round of rationalization.

Inflation and the social contract

From Dr J. D. Gilchrist

Sir, It is not surprising that Mr John Lyons (October 8) hastens to defend the social contract for he has a clear vested interest in the perpetuation of inflation at least at its current level. The terms of this contract, in so far as we have been told what they are, make it an arithmetic certainty that there will be no let-up in the inflation rate. Mr Lyons will therefore be able to continue to enjoy his share of the losses, not only of the widow cited by Lord Grantham (October 8), but of millions of others foolish enough to save, including, for example, every infant with anything to rattle in his piggy bank.

Inflation has become a sophisticated, highly organized but socially acceptable form of theft. It is not always clear who are the thieves and who are the victims because most of us fall in some way into both categories at once, but it is clear that the classes most injured, the old, the young and the babes unborn of the next generation who will have to use the North Sea oil to pay off the debts we are profitably accumulating—these have no means of defence against Mr Lyons's clever tongue.

It is a matter of simple arithmetic that if our consumption rate rises faster than our production rate we have inflation and must either borrow or steal or both to show balance. This is true of individuals or of nations. The *sine qua non* for eliminating inflation (domestic inflation) is to eliminate the difference between these two rates. Production rates should be increased so far as possible but this is limited by the need to pay with exports for the increased imports required.

The only other possibility is to reduce consumption. This can be effected by restricting incomes, raising taxes, or by restricting money supply, singly or probably better, together. All act in the same direction but their side effects might be different. In any case we must be willing to consolidate at a standard of living somewhat lower than expected, before moving forward again.

It should be clear that free collective bargaining as Mr Lyons likes it should be considered a dead duck. Let him carry on bargaining but with real money and not with paper money in unlimited quantities of his own creation, which he will then demand that we accept for real. That is theft. In some countries it would be styled economic treason. Here it has become peculiarly respectable and until we change our collective mind about this there will be no success for the widow of Lord Grantham or for the babes served her right for having £3,000? Perhaps, but there must be a more civilized way of taking it from her—and perhaps a more deserving lot of poor to give it to than Mr Lyons and his friends.

Yours faithfully,
JAS. D. GILCHRIST,
High Croft,
Elmhurst Road,
Wylam, Northumberland,
October 8.

From Professor Willi Frischauer
Sir, While it is quite true that the British behave differently, behave sensibly, in a crisis; and it is also true that, in historical perspective, no two political circumstances are identical, Professor Stern (October 10) seems to have missed the crucial point of the connection between the German inflation of 1923 and Hitlerism.

The crux of the matter is 1923, not 1933. It was no coincidence that Hitler's beachhead purchase of November 8, 1923 was made when inflation had reached an absurd level—one dollar equaling 4.2 billion marks.

The extremism of the right and the left was the direct result of the abnormal living conditions engendered by inflation. And, though the beerhouse putch failed, the blood of the Nazi "martyrs" watered the seed of the horrifying Nazi advance. Hitler used his detention to write Mein Kampf, the abridgement of his earlier plans inspired by his followers and the sinister forces behind them to provide him with another and better chance.

If any logical chain of events can ever be established with certitude, it is the one which brought Nazism in the wake of inflation and economic misery.

Yours faithfully,
WILLI FRISCHAUER,
45 Apley House,
St John's Wood, NW8,
October 10.

From Mr Philip Nind
Sir, Inflation. The Times Guide to the House of Commons 1974. February edition £5.25. October edition £7.00. Did you say 84 per cent, Mr Healey?

Yours etc,
PHILIP NIND,
Cherry Tree Cottage,
Abinger Common,
Surrey,
October 12.

Telford memorial

From Mr Peter Foster
Sir, Your correspondent Dr Norman Hammond (October 3) is indeed correct in pointing out that the important group of cast-iron memorials in Sussex long pre-date the new Telford memorial. The possibility of this memorial being the first of its kind was advanced only because it has been cast with recessed letters filled with brass.

There may be other examples of this technique and I would be interested to know if any of your readers are aware of such local memorials. A real difficulty exists in finding an acceptable material which will withstand constant abrasion from the feet of so many visitors.
I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
PETER FOSTER,
Surveyor of the Fabric of Westminster Abbey,
Westminster Abbey, SW1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Electoral reform and the Liberals

From Mr Michael Preston

Sir, I write as a committed Conservative supporter, but nevertheless I must express a certain sympathy for the Liberal Party and for Mr John Pardo in particular. At a time when the economic future of the country is the most important factor in the minds of the electorate, the Liberals put forward the most intelligent, far-sighted, honest and realistic economic arguments and proposals presented in an election for many years.

Their fate was less than they deserved, and it must be seriously questioned even by committed supporters of other parties like myself, whether it is right that so many potential Liberal supporters were obliged, faute de mieux under the present electoral system, to vote for one of the other parties in order not to waste their vote.

One of the contributory factors in recent public opinion polls is the failure of the Conservatives to carry with them public opinion on major issues has been the fact that no such government has ever been elected with a majority of the electoral vote. A marriage between centre and left, or centre and right, would by re-constituting the centre, provide more stable and convincing government than we are likely to see in the immediate future.

What better opportunity for my party to demonstrate the sincerity of its call for national unity than to commit itself to electoral reform whereby that unity can be effected within Parliament? And what better opportunity for referendumists in the Labour Party to use their new device than by asking the country as a whole if it is in favour of change in the present system to re-franchise the Liberal vote?

Our system has twice thrown up an indecisive result as far as votes cast have counted. It is time to examine that system. I for one will still vote Conservative, but at least the country will have a fair chance to see its will expressed in Parliament.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL PRESTON,
14 Westchester Drive,
Parson Street, NW4.

From Mr T. A. Roberts
Sir, When will the Electoral Reform Society and the Liberals admit that elections are not about "choice", but "first choice"? Their insistence on proportional representation is yet another symptom

Leadership of the Conservatives

From Mr William Wolff
Sir, The argument that Mr Heath must go because he lost three of the four elections he fought as leader of the Tory Party is a striking abuse of statistics.

The March 1966 and October 1974 elections were second instalments of the October 1964 and February 1974 polls, and no Tory leader would have had even an outside chance of winning them.

The elections for which Mr Heath can justly be made responsible are those of June 1970 and February 1974. That makes his score one election won, and one lost—a better record than that of Sir Winston Churchill.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM WOLFF,
Highmoor Cross,
Henley-on-Thames,
Oxon.
October 16.

From Mr A. C. Crooke
Sir, As a keen supporter of Mr Heath and a Common Market man, I now believe that the failure of the Conservative Party is due to Mr Heath's obsession with the Common Market at the expense of home affairs when he first became Prime Minister.

That was the time, and perhaps the only time, to have stopped financial benefits to men on strike. That was the time when the country should have begun to live within its means.

The General who failed to win now has been replaced by Mr Whitelaw. He is an honest and delightful man but his policy of appeasement in Ulster has failed and his policy of compromise in this country would also fail; nor by Mr

Yours faithfully,
F. W. GORDON CLARK,
Manor Farm House,
Lasham,
Alton, Hampshire,
October 15.

Issues after the election

From Mr John Peyton, Conservative MP for Yeovil
Sir, The election has left many questions unanswered and some quite important ones almost unasked.

How long can we survive in envious disunity? Can we go on paying ourselves more for doing less and doing it less well?

How long are we going to run away from the challenge of those who, having the guts to stop the processes of civilized life, use their power to extract from the community a price which we cannot safely pay?

Do we still value personal liberty, and if so, have we the resolve to sustain it against those who have different ideas?

How much are we concerned with the well being of our neighbour or for the honour and safety of our country or even our own tomorrow? Some, of course, will laugh; but if the rest of us could only find the courage and the voice to proclaim the answers, it would be the mockery, who after a long innings, would be cut down to size.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PEYTON,
House of Commons,
October 14.

Wants of a Scot

From Mr Andrew Cruickshank
Sir, Listening the other night to Robin Day's simplistic wondering why Scotland should desire to be separate it occurred to me that some of your readers might also be puzzled and a few words without rancour about the past and a charge of disloyalty in the present might be fitting.

National Theatre's needs

From the Director of the National Theatre

Sir, In one sense I welcome yesterday's letter from Oscar Lewenstein (October 15) and a group of other theatre directors. It brings their fears into the open. I am glad to have the chance to reply to these publicly.

One of their fears is that the National Theatre, once it has moved into its new home on the South Bank, will "absorb something like 25 per cent of the Arts Council's annual drama budget", and that in the present economic climate, this will be "at the expense of the nation's other subsidised theatres". It is a very real fear that the NT will need a substantial amount of state money. It has been clear ever since the three-theatre complex was planned in the mid 60s that the running costs of the building alone will be very high. That is the price of putting up a building which is unique in the world.

But I would be as appalled as Mr Lewenstein if the demands of the building were met by sacrificing other theatres. I would indeed go further: if adequate funds for the health of the new National can only be provided by starving others, then that, to my mind, is a negation of what the NT is about. It must be part of the theatre as a whole, contributing its facilities to everybody. Vice versa, the NT has little meaning and little purpose if other theatres are weak.

As to Mr Lewenstein's guess of 25 per cent, he cannot know (and nor does the NT) the Arts Council's drama budget for next year. Nor can any of us yet know the amount the NT will get out of it. I believe it is just possible that the arts will not be squeezed to death during the austere years ahead, but encouraged to prosper. This happened in the war. It could happen again.

Mr Lewenstein's other fear is more easily answered. He believes we are seeking "140 skilled technicians" for the new building, and that we have been trying to attract these from other theatres "with offers of salaries far in excess of anything these theatres could afford to pay", thus enfeebling them.

This is simply not true, and Mr Lewenstein was told this. The NT does not need anything like 140 skilled technicians. Half that number, of which some will be those already at the Old Vic, is enough. We are often approached by technicians wanting to work in the new building, ourselves have not tried to woo them. The salary we are offering is comparable with the take-home pay for similar employment now.

This is surely not a time for the arts to be enfeebling themselves by problems. They could become serious. Rather than answering Mr Lewenstein, I would, as he well knows, have preferred to join him in drafting a constructive letter expressing our shared concerns and suggesting ways of coping with them. But this, alas, he refused.

Yours faithfully,
PETER HALL, Director,
The National Theatre,
The Archway,
10a Aquinas Street, SE1,
October 16.

Praying for world peace

From the Dean of Westminster and the Reverend Gordon Wilson

Sir, On Saturday, October 19, a Week of Prayer for World Peace will be inaugurated at a special service in Westminster Abbey, when the Archbishop of Canterbury will give the address.

This week of prayer is a new venture sponsored by a group of religious leaders who believe that the time has come when men of faith pray together with new purpose and deeper understanding for peace and justice among all men.

The forces of violence and the factors which create division within the family of mankind seem to have achieved a dominating influence, engendering a depressing pessimism which causes many people to wonder what hope there can be for a world so constantly torn by strife.

It is hoped that the Week of Prayer for World Peace will have only concentrate the prayerful resources of believing people, thus constituting a positive counter force to the otherwise gloomily negative modern trends, but will open the way to a new spiritual dimension being introduced to relationships both between and within nations.

Already nearly 40,000 people in the British Isles and elsewhere have committed themselves to joining in the Week of Prayer for World Peace from October 20 to 27. The week has been specially chosen to include both the Vigil for Racial Harmony on October 22 and 23 and United Nations Day on October 24. We invite all men of goodwill to join with us in praying for peace and studying the related issues.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD CARPENTER,
Dean of Westminster (Chairman),
GORDON WILSON,
Organising Secretary,
Week of Prayer for World Peace,
9th Floor,
93 Albert Embankment, SE1.

Red Thing at the opera

From Mr Christopher Gordon

Sir, How fortunate for Lady Antonia Fraser that she was able to connect the opening E-flat chord of *Pas Rheingold* and the whirling noise with a "flickering red thing". Though from my customary upper seats (The Royal Opera House always makes a point of selling me the worst possible seats) the whirling of projectors was clearly audible, on looking down I could see only Bernard Levin and Lady Antonia Fraser. For all I know, it could have been a blue thing. In ten years of Wagnerianity I have still not been afforded even a distant glimpse of Valhalla and an only assume the existence of a capitalist plot whereby such visions are the sole prerogative of aristocrats, press and plutocrats in the stalls.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER GORDON,
22 Haverstock Street,
Islington, N1.

LOGGED DOWN IN ULSTER

razing of parts of Long Kesh ion camp, disorders in magh jail, and associated monstrations on the streets of ffast and Londonderry are in- ded to reinforce standing lical demands for an end to erment in Northern Ireland. tement without trial, or tention as it is now officially led, is a running sore in the ovince. It is the one IRA- ired grievance around which tually the whole Roman Catho- munity unites; and now it bites into Protestant ned groups as well, it contri- tes to the spread of disaffec- on from constitutional authority long part of the Protestant pulation. It is of great propa- nda value to Irish nationalists d Britain's enemies, and since is an undoubted derogation m standard conventions on man rights it is an embarrass- nt to Britain among her ends. Also, the internment eation stands, or is repeatedly d to stand, in the way of lical reconciliation in the pro- ce. In fact there is a lot to said for getting rid of it.

But not as things now are. In : first place, in so far as the ent disorders and agitation : directed against the condi- ns in which "political oners" are kept in captivity and that ostensibly is what they ve been about—the release of detainees would not remove : grievance. All those held at magh jail and almost two rds of those held at Long Kesh : prisoners who have been duly icted in the courts or are nanded in custody awaiting al. Five hundred out of the 00 in Long Kesh are detainees held under interim custody ders, and their proportion of a total is likely to fall now that RUC is having more success bringing charges against men d women suspected of terrorist ences.

In the second place, so long the Provisional IRA con- ues to wage war on the ish Army and on the civil iety of Northern Ireland, to lease some 500 detainees held suspicion of active terrorism, d to release them without any

assurances being given in return, would entail the almost certain extension of the roll of civil and military victims of IRA murder, and would be interpreted by the IRA as a further sign of weakness.

The Secretary of State should dismiss for the time being, certainly until he has Lord Gardiner's report on the emergency provisions law in Northern Ireland, any idea of dispensing with internment. Instead he should institute an inquiry into the manner in which these prisoners are held captive. Should Long Kesh be broken up into smaller units? Should detainees and convicted prisoners be held in the same place and with the same regime? Since a category of "political prisoner" is accepted in all but name, would it be appropriate to move closer to the prisoner-of-war relationship between captive and captor, or should there, on the contrary, be a closer control exerted over how the prisoners organize themselves?

These outbreaks of violence in the prisons and the revival of serial sectarian murder point to the dispiriting conclusion that the security forces, for all their very considerable efforts, are making little headway towards imposed peace and order in the province. There is similar lack of progress on the political front. The upshot of last week's general election in Ulster was further to consolidate the electorate in its constitutional/confessional duality. The men in the middle (Faulknerites, Alliance, and Northern Ireland Labour) were squeezed once more; and although there were fleeting signs of counter-movement, like the apparent readiness of some erstwhile Unionists in South Down to vote for the personable SDLP candidate rather than for Mr Enoch Powell, there is no gainsaying the evidence of a sharpened polarization of the electorate.

This tendency diminishes almost to the point of unreality the chances of a revival of "power-sharing" institutions at the planned constitutional convention to be formed (it is

supposed) in the spring. The representatives whom the Protestants are voting for proclaim their determination not to sit in government with any whose convictions lead them to challenge the permanence of Northern Ireland's status as part of the United Kingdom—which is to say any whom Roman Catholics happen to elect to represent them. On the other side representatives of the Roman Catholics will not be satisfied with anything less than a share of power, having earlier been offered it and having briefly enjoyed it.

This recognition of an almost foregone conclusion leads some to advise that the convention should not be proceeded with, and that some better-tailored version of "direct rule" be devised. They fear that a convention would bring about an open and direct clash between Westminster, still clinging to power-sharing, and the elected majority in Northern Ireland which would be rejecting it. Some even fear the further possibility that the majority in the convention, blocked in their ambitions by the government and parliament of the United Kingdom, might set up some form of provisional administration invoking in legitimization their electoral endorsement. And that would be a prelude to an Irish civil war.

If, on the other hand, the "loyalists" were to be robbed of the prospect of a constitutional convention in which they had a decisive majority, the clash with Westminster, rather than being avoided, could be expected sooner; and it could be expected to take the form of renewed strike action of the kind that toppled the Executive in May.

It is better now to go through the motions prescribed by the Government in its White Paper in July in the faint hope that some form of qualified self-government tolerable to the representatives of both communities may be hammered out. One can never be sure of anything about Northern Ireland, and who knows, there may for once be a pleasant surprise in store.

Turner exhibition

From Mr John Gage and others

Sir, What has hardly been stressed in the present controversy about the National Gallery's attitude towards the Turner Bicentenary Exhibition is the role of the large synoptic exhibition in presenting a rounded view of an artist. This is especially so with Turner, whose own wish to show major canvases like "Ulysses deriding Polyphemus", "The Fighting Temeraire", and "Rain, Steam and Speed" together, was only thwarted by the greed of his family and the indifference of the public after his death.

The general public are rightly expecting to see familiar pictures in a new light; students of Turner all over the world will be very disappointed if they are denied the opportunity of those close comparisons which exhibitions like the Bicentenary show are designed to make possible.

JOHN GAGE,
ERIC FERNIE,
NIGEL MORGAN,
DAVID KING,
JOHN ONIONS,
University of East Anglia,
School of Fine Arts and Music
University Plain,
Norwich,
October 10.

ony exports

From Mrs E. Bezet

It is far too late in the season Colonel Harry Llewellyn to real for reduced minimum values for the Ponies Act (Letters, October 12). The alteration of these res would involve Ministerial roval and an amending Order, ced by the normal consultation rade and welfare interests.

It is also far too early to predict permanent drop in prices for fimum-grade animals, the present ation at home being distorted by strous hay harvests in many parts he country and current economic iculties.

with any breed society have just reached their usual distressing close. But at least it is no longer legal to sweep these animals under the carpet by exporting them alive.

Yours faithfully,
EILEEN BEZET, Vice-Chairman,
Dartmoor Livestock Protection Society,
5 Weald Close,
Horsham, Sussex.

Britain and Poland

From Professor R. H. Graveson, QC

Sir, May I also refer to your report of October 8?

I am unable to compare the extent of Polish feeling towards various Western countries or to know whether state control of public information is a true guide in this matter. I merely testify to the unwavering friendship of Poland that I have experienced for many years, officially and on a personal level in both Britain and Poland. I believe that my experience is true generally in the academic world.

I know of no country subject to the constraints of the socialist system with a more perceptive and understanding friendship for Britain and I believe that this feeling is completely mutual.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD GRAVESON,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall, SW1.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

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CBI will press Chancellor for £3,000m injection through tax cuts

David Young, the Confederation of British Industry's spokesman, has told the Chancellor in two weeks that industry needs an injection of at least £3,000m in the shape of tax cuts to overcome the difficulties caused by inflation.

Detailed figures drawn up by the CBI and based on statistics issued by the Government's Central Statistical Office will be sent to the Chancellor. They will show that the industry has made no profits after tax.

The figures will form the basis of the CBI's argument for an injection of £3,000m in the shape of tax cuts to overcome the difficulties caused by inflation.

Mr. Young said that the industry was in a "very difficult position" and that the Government must take action to help it. He said that the industry was "not taking away more of its money."

The CBI figures show that the industry's profits in the first half of this year rose by 20 per cent but dropped by 88 per cent after taking into account inflation and capital gains tax.

After taxation, CBI says, profits were negative.

Reflationary needs of economy put at £400m

By Peter Jay, Economics Editor

Revised forecasts, fresh from the Treasury's computer, have just landed on official desks in Great George Street. They will play an important part in determining the Chancellor's judgement of the amount of reflation to be administered to the economy in his autumn Budget on November 12.

Best guesses at present are that the economy needs a boost equivalent to half a per cent of gross national product, or in monetary terms a little under £400m.

The figure is small because the main problem at present is seen to be the cash difficulties of the company sector for which a financial deficit of about £3,000m is foreseen in the present financial year.

The amount of general reflation needed to counter rising unemployment is small mainly because, as the Chancellor stated on television during the election campaign, unemployment may not rise quite as fast as previously feared, particularly if some quick cash relief is given to employers.

The forecasts still suggest a good chance that the rate of inflation will abate over the next six months if the social contract is broadly honoured and if import prices maintain their comparative stability of the last two quarters.

The official hope is that this relief can be used to reverse inflationary expectations and thereby establish a continuing downward trend in the rate of inflation.

It remains to be seen whether trade union leaders will accept as within the spirit of the social contract a package of measures which concentrates relief on business.

There will inevitably have to be some wider distribution of benefits; and the question for the Chancellor to decide is just how wide this needs to go.

The final decision on the size of the stimulus to be given to the economy next month will be taken over the next two or three weeks in the light of the new forecasts and discussions with both sides of industry.

But it is already clear that the Chancellor's view is to limit the size of the package for manoeuvre as strictly as possible, by inflation, by the balance of payments and by the growing pressure of government spending on the limits supposed to be established by the Cabinet last summer.

BLMC sale of Spanish subsidiary approved

By Clifford Webb

The Spanish Government has approved British Leyland's long-delayed plan to sell its Spanish car manufacturing subsidiary, British Leyland Automotriz, to General Motors for £26.7m.

A joint Spanish-GM announcement is expected shortly.

Informed sources at the London International Motor Show said agreement in principle was reached several weeks ago, but an announcement had been delayed while the Spaniards sought clarification in detail of a number of commitments which the government had sought from GM before approving the deal.

Seven months have elapsed since British Leyland's premature announcement of its plan to sell the loss-making subsidiary, which had three factories, the major one in Pamplona.

Although the British motor group was at pains to explain to Madrid that the timing of the announcement had been forced on them by mounting speculation here, government ministers were clearly annoyed. They chose to interpret the announcement as an attempt to hurry formal approval before opposition could be mounted.

There is little doubt that most of this came from Ford, which was already committed to build a plant near Valencia to produce the Bobcat, its new small European car.

This decision was made on the basis of access to an agreed share of the Spanish home market. But to obtain this, Ford had to guarantee to use a very high content of locally-produced components and to export at least 50 per cent of the total production.

Since these commitments were given, the picture has changed. Car sales in Europe have plunged by an average of 30 per cent, and are expected to fall even further next year.

Against this gloomy background Ford has clearly resisted GM's entry, insisting that the arrival of its biggest competitor would endanger its whole investment.

After months of tough bargaining, GM is understood to have modified its original undertaking to the Spanish government, reducing its investment programme and its projected level of employment.

Last night a BL spokesman said: "We cannot comment on the likelihood or otherwise of an announcement. It is now a matter for GM and the Spanish government."

A GM spokesman in London declined to comment.

Uncertainty remains over support for rescue of Jessel offshoot

Following a further day of discussions aimed at producing a rescue formula for Jessel Securities' London Indemnity and General Insurance and its 30,000 policyholders, it was still uncertain last night that there would be sufficient support in the life insurance industry for the rescue to get off the ground.

But Mr. Mark Weinberg, managing director of Hambro Life and spokesman for the companies discussing the rescue operation, said yesterday that "the odds are on a successful rescue."

Although the rescue talks, involving more than a dozen life offices, have been going on for some days now, yesterday was largely taken up with requests for further information. On the basis of this information the companies involved are expected to decide over the next day or so whether or not they wish to take part in the rescue and, if they do, to what extent they are prepared to commit themselves.

Provided their individual commitments add up to a package that makes a rescue operation practical, a formal consortium will be established. This will then approach the courts with an application for expunging the present guaranteed surrender values applicable to LIG policies, a process that is not expected to meet opposition but one which could take up to a couple of months to complete.

Until it is certain that a rescue can be mounted for LIG and the terms of such a rescue can be spelt out, it will not be possible to decide what the future holds in store for Jessel Securities itself. But even then there will be a rescue, Jessel will still be liable at some stage to meet the £6m capital call from LIG, which on Tuesday the company announced it was at present in no position to pay.

In the meantime, however, there appears to be no attempt being made to realize any of Jessel's major investments—an exercise that would probably be pointless at the present juncture. But a spokesman for Montagu, Loeb, Stanley, brokers to Associated Fisheries, in which Jessel associate Eastern Produce holds a 35 per cent stake, said that a "long stop" operation had been mounted to find a buying consortium for the shares; should they be put up for sale.

Mr. Oliver Jessel was reported yesterday as saying: "I blame Heath. When the nation came under strain he placed the whole of the strain on the investment banking and insurance world—and property, too—by self with his off-the-cuff series of measures. One thing was the interest rate weapon. Another was repeated legislation against property and against this, that and the other. It brought the whole banking world into disarray, though fortunately we are not in property to any extent."

Commenting on these remarks, Mr. Toby Jessel, his brother and Conservative MP for Twickenham, said: "While I fully support my brother in the action he is taking to protect bondholders and other members of the public, and in no way blame him for what has happened, I cannot associate myself with Mr. Jessel's remarks about Mr. Heath, whom I greatly admire and respect."

Warning of increase in share deal commission

By Our Financial Staff

Mr. George Loveday, chairman of The Stock Exchange, gave a warning yesterday that stockbroking commissions on deals for clients may have to be raised, perhaps by around 10 per cent in some cases.

Mr. Loveday drew attention in particular to the unprofitability of the smaller deals, but also agreed that commissions on larger deals may have been reduced too sharply when the merchant banks set up Ariel (Automated Real Time Investments Exchange), their computer-based trading system.

The Council of The Stock Exchange is examining the whole question of commission levels in the light of current conditions.

The chairman's comments reflect a growing confidence on the Exchange that Ariel, whose first set of turnover figures are now, after some delay, expected later this month, has failed to get the slice of equity market business which it had hoped for.

Stock market suggestions are that Ariel may have taken only about 1 per cent, and Mr. Loveday said yesterday that "the market has certainly not felt any impact. Brokers and jobbers have not felt that big orders are passing them by and going outside."

Investment pledge by Unilever and Rockware groups

Business News Staff

Rockware, the glass container manufacturer, and the Anglo-Netherlands combine announced yesterday that they had entered into a joint venture to make new investments in the United Kingdom.

Rockware has announced a development programme for the next four years. The investment is to be spread over plants in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland, which will make a total of more than 10 million bottles and jars a year.

The money will be spent in developing resources through the factories "to achieve a higher product and production level and to meet market needs."

Unilever's decision came as a surprise, particularly following its announcement this week that it was to acquire two leading companies, Nott Brothers and Metal, which are shelving capital expenditure because of uncertainty over price controls and tax burden on industry.

Mr. Craigie, Rockware's chairman, said yesterday that the expenditure was to be met internally. He revealed that Rockware had been granted a 10 per cent price increase on its main product, glass bottles, from October 1.

Unilever's vote of confidence in Britain came from two of its top men. Mr. Gerrit Klijstra, chairman of the Dutch-based half of the £1,600m group, said: "We have not lost confidence in the rebirth of a strong Britain. It may take five years, but I am sure we will see a revitalization."

He pointed to Britain's skills in such things as engineering and design, and said that as soon as you get better relations between the extreme polarizations still existing between the unions and industry.

Mr. David Orr, chairman of the British-based half of Unilever, said the group was "determined to go on investing in the United Kingdom in the right way."

Mr Simon says financial markets are coping adequately with recycling funds from oil-producing countries

From Frank Vogl

Washington, Oct. 16.—Mr. William Simon, United States Secretary of the Treasury, today projected that America would have a trade deficit in the second half of this year of about \$5,000m (about £2,174m) and a still higher deficit in 1975.

He also said that the banking system had so far adequately managed the recycling of funds from oil-producing to developed oil-consuming countries, and that the increased volume of capital flows had not affected interest rates in either the home or the European markets.

These statements are contained in 60 pages of testimony by Mr. Simon to the Senate subcommittee on investigations. He admits that it might become necessary to use financial organizations to recycle funds to developed oil consuming countries.

For the time being, however, Mr. Simon said that private financial markets have, in our view, proved broadly adequate to the immediate task of recycling, and have shown ingenuity in devising new techniques to adapt to and cope with strains arising from the massive increase in capital flows.

Mr. Simon's statements underline the American view that emerged at the recent International Monetary Fund meeting that there is no urgency in creating new official recycling mechanisms. But Mr. Healey suggested at the meeting that this was a very urgent matter.

The American view was partly explained before the committee today by Mr. Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, who said that any new system would involve the United States in carrying much of the risk. He said that this would amount to the United States effectively making foreign grants or subsidies to enable others to purchase oil.

Mr. Simon did not believe the increased capital flows from oil producing countries were to blame for the difficulties that banks have in some cases had in recycling funds.

He announced that a new system of foreign exchange reporting was to be set up for United States resident banks. The new system would involve banks making weekly reports, starting from December 4, and expanded monthly reports covering data as of the last business day of November. These would provide information on the spot and forward positions assets and liabilities of all banks, including foreign-owned branches and subsidiaries, based here.

The reports would cover all dealings in sterling, Belgian francs, Canadian dollars, guilders, lire, yen, French francs, Swiss francs and United States dollars. The new regulations would require banks to provide additional special reports when warranted by foreign exchange market conditions.

Mr. Simon indicated that he was not worried by the prospect of banks finding themselves in difficulty as a result of handling vast volumes of funds from oil producing countries.

He said that oil exporters had become more selective in their choice of banks, dealing only with the large and most financially secure institutions. "These banks," Mr. Simon added, "have been able to obtain funds from oil producers at interest rates below the market."

He admitted that as a result of this process some small banks were experiencing difficulties in obtaining funds leading to a "tiering" of the inter-bank market. At the same time he pointed out that banks were becoming more selective in their lending.

Mr. Simon commented that "this greater selectivity may increase the difficulties facing some borrowers, but this practice also serves to insulate the international banks from the strains created by the higher oil prices."

Mr. Simon said that the Federal Reserve had managed by open market operations to offset the impact on domestic interest rates that heavy inflows here of funds from oil producers could have produced. He said that "since the level of Eurodollar rates tend to parallel that of United States domestic rates, the influx of funds has also probably not significantly affected the level of Eurodollar rates."

Joseph Webb and Co. Ltd.

Extracts from the Chairman's Statement

The contributors to group trading profits

■ **Holidays and Entertainment:** Turnover increased to a new record level of £996,512.

■ **Property Investment:** Gross income went up to £90,171. A further increase from this sector can be expected when legislation affecting rents permits.

■ **Estate and Property Development:** The rise to £154,599 was mainly attributable to further dealings in land.

'It is anticipated that results similar to those of 1974 will be achieved'

Chairman Joseph Webb.

Copies of the Report are available from the Secretary, 171 Ivyhouse Lane, Bilston, West Midlands, WV14 9LD

Laker Airways files £19m Skytrain action

By Patricia Tisdall

Writs against four airlines claiming damages of up to £19m have been filed in Washington by Laker Airways, the Gatwick-based independent airline this week. The writs are part of an attempt to get Skytrain the walk-on-walk-off transatlantic air service proposed by Laker off the ground.

The airlines being sued include British Airways and British Caledonian as well as Trans World and Pan American.

A licence for the service was granted by the Civil Aviation Authority two years ago and it was planned to start in April last year. But approval by the United States authorities has not been forthcoming.

The complaint on Tuesday to the United States district court alleges that the airlines have conspired to influence agencies of the United States Government to delay the authorization. The complaint arises from the capacity agreement arising from the fuel crisis.

Mr. Laker is claiming damages of approximately £40,000 a day which could amount to \$45m if the capacity agreement went on into 1975.

How the markets moved

Rises	Falls	Lyons, J. Ord	Prescott & Sons	Slater Walker	Turner Mfg	Union Corp	UC Invest
Brit Dredging 3p to 23p	Burnish Oil 6p to 17p	5p to 80p	2p to 25p	7p to 53p	2p to 25p	12p to 29p	5p to 23p
Bechtel Am Trp 1p to 13p	Burgess Prod 2p to 12p	4p to 30p	2p to 25p	7p to 53p	2p to 25p	12p to 29p	5p to 23p
Brit Am Trp 2p to 17p	Barclays Rk 2p to 14p	Managers 2p to 14p	2p to 25p	7p to 53p	2p to 25p	12p to 29p	5p to 23p
BP 2p to 27p	Bates, E. Higgs 2p to 25p	Plessey 1p to 6p	2p to 25p	7p to 53p	2p to 25p	12p to 29p	5p to 23p
Distillers 1p to 9p	GKN 2p to 15p	Shell 2p to 15p	2p to 25p	7p to 53p	2p to 25p	12p to 29p	5p to 23p
Dunlop Higgs 1p to 3p	GKN 2p to 15p	Taylor Woodrow 2p to 10p	2p to 25p	7p to 53p	2p to 25p	12p to 29p	5p to 23p
Hawker Sid 5p to 19p	GKN 2p to 15p	Union Discount 10p to 19p	2p to 25p	7p to 53p	2p to 25p	12p to 29p	5p to 23p

THE POUND

Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
Australia \$ 1.84	Belgium Sfr 2.75	Canada \$ 2.35	Denmark Kr 14.35	Finland Mk 9.00	France F 11.25	Germany DM 6.15	Greece Dr 71.75
Austria Sch 1.79	Belgium Sfr 2.75	Canada \$ 2.35	Denmark Kr 14.35	Finland Mk 9.00	France F 11.25	Germany DM 6.15	Greece Dr 71.75
Austria Sch 1.79	Belgium Sfr 2.75	Canada \$ 2.35	Denmark Kr 14.35	Finland Mk 9.00	France F 11.25	Germany DM 6.15	Greece Dr 71.75
Austria Sch 1.79	Belgium Sfr 2.75	Canada \$ 2.35	Denmark Kr 14.35	Finland Mk 9.00	France F 11.25	Germany DM 6.15	Greece Dr 71.75

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Inequitable aspects of equity accounting

One of the more positive aspects of the financial crisis is that it offers the accounting profession an opportunity to rethink some of its hallowed assumptions. Among the many questions posed by the statement of accounting policies in Jessel Securities' latest accounts, for example, is whether the existing practice of equity accounting is appropriate when a very high proportion of earnings is derived from associate companies.

At the interim stage this year nearly 60 per cent of Jessel's profits came from a small number of associates. In a period of dividend restraint, when both industry and the financial system are suffering from a cash shortage, and Jessel itself has liquidity problems it looks a little odd, to say the least, that the attributable share of an associate company's profits is treated as part of the conventional earnings figure.

Nor is Jessel alone in this. The disparity between earnings and dividend income in the accounts of Mr James Goldsmith's Anglo-Continental Investment, which brings its attributable share of the profits of a very much larger Cavenham group into its revenue account, even more strikingly—surely a use of the well-worn device of these companies could perhaps be regarded as hybrid—shows a fairer view if they are in the dividend income and the attributable share of associate profits to the notes.

A similar point applies to the Jance sheet. Jessel's last accounts actually showed an increase in net tangible assets, as if market value were attributed for the book figures of investments in associates. But the share of the shareholdings to do his own sums. But it is possible that the interests of the shareholders are not the only ones at stake.

What is the position of the stockholder, for example, whose trust deed dates back to days before equity accounting? Borrowing restrictions imposed under trust deeds are usually measured against share value and reserves. It is just conceivable that some trusts do not make specific allowance for a fall in the market value of associates in their intention of borrowing limits. Those circumstances equity accounting affords very poor protection to lenders since an illor is on difficult ground in he tries to argue that a fall in the value of a quoted stock is permanent, and, therefore, requires a write-off. Few trust deeds are likely to incorporate such a weakness. In the interests of a true and fair view, is there not a case for incorporating market value in the balance sheet where they have fallen below the book value? The way much of the balance sheet seemed to melt away suggests that and thoughts on equity accounting would not come.



Sir Mark Turner, chairman of British Home Stores: sales remain buoyant.

At the interim stage this year nearly 60 per cent of Jessel's profits came from a small number of associates. In a period of dividend restraint, when both industry and the financial system are suffering from a cash shortage, and Jessel itself has liquidity problems it looks a little odd, to say the least, that the attributable share of an associate company's profits is treated as part of the conventional earnings figure.

per cent, benefited by around 3 per cent from increased selling area, and with the remaining 30 per cent or so split equally between inflation and volume. The improvement came across the board so that the traditional sales mix of 25 per cent food, 7 per cent lighting and the remainder restaurants and general textile-oriented retailing did not really change. Pretax profits grew by 15.7 per cent, however, helped by the £200,000 of higher net interest received arising from the temporary reinvestment of the £10m 10 per cent Euroloan.

The sales buoyancy is continuing and, indeed, increasing while cash flow is being helped by the upturn in the stockturn ratio back towards the 1972-73 level.

So while there are few real worries on the turnover front, cost escalation and margin controls suggest caution as to the full year outcome. At this stage, and ahead of what the Budget may reveal next month, one could be looking for a rise in pretax profits from £15.46m to perhaps £17m. At 155p, up 3p, BHS shares are selling at around 8.6 times prospective earnings and yielding 6.8 per cent; BHS having put the whole permitted 12 1/2 per cent on the interim. Even so, the yield is the problem and goes far toward explaining BHS's two point discount to the present M & S rating.

Interim 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £70.3m (67.0m)
Sales £63m (£47.7m)
Pre-tax profits £5.86m (5.06m)
Dividend gross 5.11p (3.95p)

A point which may interest shareholders is that the original arrangements were binding on Carter Hawley, and that it is SUITS itself that took the initiative in renegotiating the terms downwards to accelerate the completion of the deal. In this context the references to "changes in the economic climate" and "the general financial uncertainties", the phrases that have accompanied many a reverse group, appear in a different light. Granted, SUITS receives a massive cash injection two months earlier than expected, but it is effectively sacrificing £11m, or 30 per cent of the potential gross sum, for the privilege. At this stage one can only speculate as to what the week's circular will say. At June this year SUITS' unsecured loans and overdrafts amounted to £10m, while the group was guaranteeing some £4.3m borrowings of other companies and associates; £9m of its cash mountain was to be used to reduce short term borrowings.

Costs of financing, whisky stocks have risen this year, meanwhile the involvement of SUITS' associate International Canadian Assn.—the Army & Navy redevelopment is possibly another vulnerable area. Or it could be just that SUITS have a speedy series of deals in mind, although these would have to be fairly dazzling to compensate for that £11m. We shall see.

British Home Stores Relative attractions

British Home Stores' highly competitive pricing policy has reaped a double reward in the first 24 weeks to September 14. Not only has the group managed to escape the worst effects of the margin squeeze—down 1.5 per cent to 9.3 per cent at the pretax level compared with the 2.2 point drop seen at Marks & Spencer—but the sales momentum looks likely to be the most impressive we will see from the major retailers this year.

Turnover, which is up by 32

Sir Arnold Hall, the chairman, and the board of Hawker Siddeley were not exactly popular in Whitehall yesterday. There is anger within the Government, the Civil Service, and among trade union leaders over the unilateral decision by the company to stop construction of Britain's first major civil aircraft for more than a decade.

Just who is to blame for the collapse of the plan to build the HS146, the quietest airliner, for which Hawker Siddeley said they could find buyers for 400 on "pessimistic estimates"? It is only just over a year since Whitehall agreed a new-style aid contract with Hawker, which promised jobs for 20,000 people and a profit to the taxpayer.

The evidence seems to point to excessive optimism by the Hawker management. Last year, after extremely cautious evaluation (experience with Concorde has made Whitehall jumpy) Hawker persuaded the former Department of Trade and Industry that its design for a 70 to 102 seat airliner would be a winner in a market of up to 1,200 of this class.

After some complex negotiations, a new type of deal was struck: the contract was to be a year since Whitehall agreed a new-style aid contract with Hawker, which promised jobs for 20,000 people and a profit to the taxpayer.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace at the time, insisted that the contract should not be "launching aid" as it had been known in the past. The state would invest £40m-£46m in the project, the sum being adjusted in accordance with movements in the general price level. At the outset the figure represented half the estimated non-recurring costs.

In return the taxpayer was to recover his investment by a levy of sales, at a discounted cash flow return of 10 per cent in real terms.

"Should the cost of developing the aircraft turn out to be higher than forecast—and Hawker Siddeley's record gives no ground for concern on this score—the company will bear full responsibility for any overruns not attributable to movements in the general price level," Mr Heseltine said.

He added, at a press conference called on August 29, 1973: "I am satisfied that the Hawker Siddeley Group has the financial resources to undertake the project on these terms."

Sir Arnold Hall declared: "Any overruns will indeed be taken up by my company—except that there won't be any... we feel quite confident in the estimates put to the Government."

Hawker was strong financially, with a liquidity of £30m and the ability to call on world resources up to £50m. The company could have handled the whole programme independent of aid.

After the gin and tonics and glowing press releases, Hawker got down to the job of meeting the target of a first flight by January, 1976, and entry into service in the following year.

Inflation, the crisis in the airline business and the energy situation hardly bothered the company. Indeed, Sir Arnold told shareholders in a report signed on April 25, 1974, well after a new Government took over Whitehall: "The group has adequate financial resources to meet the investment required."

Work on the first entirely new British airliner for 13 years had begun in earnest, centring on the Hatfield plant with other group factories preparing a programme of support—along with equipment and materials subcontractors—and promising work for 20,000 people. The engine orders were earmarked for America (Avco Lycoming 502 turboprops) because Rolls-Royce had nothing suitable.

Podding (the engine housing) was to go to Short Brothers, in Belfast, and the French aviation group Aerospatiale got the wing supply under the nose of the British Aircraft Corporation.

Not even four comments from Europe about British state support for the airliner when there were others around could dampen Hawker's enthusiasm.

During the summer, however, the company's relationship with Whitehall took a sudden turn for the worse. Labour's plans for nationalization of the aircraft industry came in for bitter criticism from Sir Arnold, who had not exactly endeared himself to Mr Wilson just year in a row over a deal involving the supply of Harriers to Spain.

Shareholders received no news that anything was wrong as the summer passed. Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, at the Department of Industry, wrestling with such problems as Concorde and Court Line. But, internally, Hawker Siddeley was becoming alarmed at the cost of its programme.

Inflation had savaged the 1973 estimate. Equipment suppliers had similar problems. It was clear that the first £15m projected cost for each aircraft had become a hopeless miscalculation.

Sales prospects also looked

bleaker in the wake of the energy crisis.

British Airways, perhaps the most important single customer, had its own financial worries and could not firm up a substantial order to cover the phasing out of Viscounts and the end of the Trident programme.

Under the Whitehall reporting requirements, Hawker had to set its words and give the hard facts. A letter was sent in July explaining the impact of cost inflation on the project.

The review of prospects clearly pointed to cancellation, but the matter was left in the air as Farnborough approached.

Throughout August unions began to pester the management and the Government to find out what was going on.

What the Government had been told was that the selling price per aircraft now had to be projected at £3m and not an already revised £1.75m each. Some £10m had already been spent on the project, which had now yielded a full-scale mockup for trial installation of systems before their incorporation in the first production aircraft.

The estimated development cost, first put at around £92m, was now up to £140m. Given the terms of the government aid on overrun costs, Hawker had either to revise the whole contract or to pull out and cut its losses.

Mr Benn was not pleased that the responsibility for what looked like a management mistake was being passed over to the Government without Hawker showing any contrition.

Officials such as Mr D. le B. Jones, deputy secretary, and the head of the Department of

Industry's air division, Mr A. Warrington, began an evaluation of the options, aware that the HS146 was to be a main feature of the Government's own stand at the Farnborough air show, to which customers from all over the world were coming.

The theme of its promotion at Farnborough was that the airliner was an illustration of Whitehall's new approach to backing air projects. "By fair investors in strong management" was the slogan blazoned on the stand.

It was little wonder that everyone was startled when the show opened with Hawker Siddeley's revelation that the project was in doubt. Mr Benn was due to visit the show and the company must have calculated that he would be under pressure to say something about Government intentions.

Relations with Whitehall deteriorated when Sir Arnold wrote to all employees attacking Labour's nationalization programme.

Mr Benn could only hint at possible government action to save the project—and soon the election delayed everything. The result was to be speedily followed by Tuesday's announcement that the company's work on the project would cease from next Monday, with up to 250 workers dismissed.

Here the matter rests. Mr Benn is now landed with the final responsibility—to offer new terms tied to nationalization, or to accept the company's action.

If it is the latter, Sir Arnold cannot expect to escape some scathing criticism, deserved or not. Hawker's estimate made in an inflationary situation.

Who could foresee interest rates more than doubling in that period? The fault must come back to directors who, when the scale of liabilities was pointed out to them, failed to provide for it.

The Government should have acted to stop the frantic scramble to offer higher and higher yielding income bonds in the 1973 Budget, when such action was widely expected. The extra year's grace meant that companies, such as LIGI, offering relatively lower couponed bonds, suffered from withdrawals.

Again, the failure of the Government to impose stricter controls on the capital structure of insurance companies in relation to the amount of business they write is relevant. The Insurance Companies Amendment Act will alter this, but it has come too late for LIGI policyholders.

Margaret Stone

Harsh realities for the insurance industry

This is patently true in the case of LIGI. Guaranteed income bonds began life in 1969 as modest investments offered by companies such as Commercial Union, one of the first in the field, to use up the surplus tax-free concessions on their annuity funds. The LIGI bonds were the same in essence, but the trappings were different.

The LIGI bond effectively gave investors an option to leave their money with the company if interest rates fell or to take it out if they rose. It is a 10-year contract offering 95 per cent surrender values in the first year rising to 100 per cent by the fifth year. Above average commission rates were offered to brokers selling the bonds.

The net result was that from a very small capital base initially (it was strengthened but insufficiently so at the end of last year) the company took on over £100m of guaranteed income bond business. The money was invested to match the liabilities at redemption, but, as has now become apparent, was inadequate to meet the running liabilities of early surrenders.

It must be acknowledged that other companies offered very similar products to LIGI but cushioned themselves with lower surrender values—for example, Slater Walker Assurance, offering bonds at the same time, has a 90 per cent surrender value on its income bonds—and by going extremely liquid.

Although in the final analysis the possible failure of LIGI must be laid on the doorstep of the directors, there were other contributing factors for which other sectors of the financial community and the Government must take responsibility.

How far the actuaries involved can be criticized is another matter. It has become apparent that such generous surrender penalties have apparently been proved actuarially unsound.

On the other hand, total actuarial caution has been widely attacked in the past and the assumptions made by actuaries two and three years ago were probably valid.

Such a view is justifiable, it does tend to ignore the climate in which the insurance industry is operating at the moment. The Government has made no secret of its intentions to ensure both that the industry makes a better contribution to the national economy (the manifesto) and that it acquires a greater social responsibility.

The latter element is likely to take the shape of some sort of permanent rescue fund which will be available to meet the needs of policyholders in failed insurance companies.

Most companies within the industry now take this as a foregone conclusion. Protagonists in both camps believe that the insurance industry's hand will be strengthened by future negotiations if its particular line of action is taken.

The doves in the industry who believe that Jessel policyholders should not be sacrificed because that it will not stand the industry in good stead if they let the last company to collapse before a rescue fund is available go to the wall.

By showing their social responsibility they believe that they will be allowed a greater say in drafting out the future regulations and controls for insurance companies.

The hawks, on the other hand, are more concerned to make the costs of a rescue fund bear some relation to the degree of risk to which each company is exposed. Their thesis is that companies which are vulnerable should pay proportionately more into the communal kitty than others.

On this basis, however, it would seem apparent that vulnerable newer companies would find it easier to change their corporate life-style than accept the high premiums payable into a rescue fund.

It is hard to escape the conclusion that the hard-liners have this in mind. The traditional insurance industry has made little secret of its distaste for the methods of some of the newer life offices in promoting their wares and indeed for the kind of policies which have been sold.

At that time a brief official announcement merely said that one St Martins director, Sir Ronald Harris, had resigned, and that four other gentlemen, subsequently identified as members of the Kuwait Investment Office after much needless beating about the bush, had come on to the board.

In contrast with Tuesday when no director of either the old or the new board was answering the telephone, Business Diary yesterday heard from both Sir Ronald and from St Martins chairman, John Lloyd.

Both said—Business Diary accepting telephone calls all yesterday—that Sir Ronald's departure had nothing to do with opposition to the bid, an inference that the unlightened might draw from Tuesday's profound silences on the subject.

The Kuwaitis insisted on four board seats being made available to them, even though there were only three vacancies and St Martins' articles of association limited the company to a board of 10.

Sir Ronald, who as First Church Estates Commissioner has plenty to be getting on with anyway, offered to make way, as indeed did Lloyd, the chairman. Sir Ronald's offer seemed to be the one least likely to give rise to suspicions of a rift and was thus accepted.

In the event, of course, doubt was fed by what appears to have been a quite unnecessary reticence about so simple a matter as appointments to the board of a public company.

Business Diary: O rare Len Mather • St Patrick, Scot or not?

Institute of Bankers has in past been as stingy in handing out honorary fellowships as k managers are with loans. 14 have been conferred on the institute was founded 879.

en Mather yesterday became the fifteenth, joining a group of bankers ranging from Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, first honorary fellow who in 1848 drafted the Bills of Exchange Act which still governs cheque system, to Lord Glen, former Governor of the Bank of England who was elected last year.

Mather is a practising lawyer, being a former chief clerk manager of the Midland until the end of the month, vice-chairman when he was on United Dominions as chairman.



Hollywood

"Couldn't we offer reduced subscription rates to members going bankrupt?"

Maddison mildly hopes that "the error" was not Brander's, affirming "St Patrick was not a Scot; he was a Welshman, probably of Romanized family, who was kidnapped in his youth by Irish pirates."

Patrick would first pause in Scotland to bone up on distilling.

At this point, however, Bonner then asserts even "most Scottish authorities" agree that the Irish invented the distilling of whiskey.

Is it possible, Bonner asks, that Brander also reveals that St Patrick brought the shamrock from Scotland, referred to their sacred as "Ben Tara" or drove away the snakes by brandishing a haggis?

merely says that the soldiers of Henry II found the Irish boxing the stuffing in the twelfth century.

Now these are deep, nay, strong waters, and Business Diary hesitates to venture upon them, and after today, certainly proposes to do so no more.

But in vacating the field before the arrival of the heavy mob in the Scotch Whisky Association, we pause to offer the testimony to be found in The Times well thumbed copy of Donald Atwater's A Dictionary of Saints (1938).

Atwater, as befits a man writing for Burns Oates and Washbourne, "Publishers to the Holy See", refers to whiskey or whisky not at all. And he surely describes the much travelled St Patrick as a "Romano-Briton", place of birth unknown.

Now, Brander's quote and Atwater's vagueness are enough to get Business Diary off the hook. There are, however, grave charges in Bonner's letter. Anybody wishing to take the matter further is beseeched not to write to Business Diary, but to note that the address of Irish Distillers is Bow Street, Dublin 7. The writer writes, eh?

St Martins Property Corporation yesterday broke the vow of silence that seemed to be operating when Business Diary called up on Tuesday to discuss the board changes arising out of the successful takeover by Investments of Kuwait.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Brook Street provision for impact of Australian devaluation

By David Mori

For the second time this week diminished interim profits are reported by an employment agency. On Monday it was the turn of Reed Executive and now Brook Street Bureau of Mayfair's pre-tax is cut from £901,000 to £859,000 with the possibility that the full year may not reach last year's £1.8m. Mr Eric Hurst, joint chairman, says his earlier forecast of slightly higher interim profits proved to be "reasonably accurate". But he adds that last month's devaluation of the Australian dollar has altered the position and the company has adopted the conservative policy of taking into account the full impact of the move.

Thus, exceptional and extraordinary items of £81,000 have been charged, with £63,000 coming off before the pre-tax is struck. Trading volume in all sectors increased (invoiced charges rose from £5.8m to £7.6m), but margins were cut, largely because of the three-day week and costs. Australian companies more than doubled their turnover and almost trebled profits. On the current economic scene Mr Hurst looks to some relaxation of price legislation and a return of business confidence generally. On the market the shares closed 2p higher at 33p and the dividend is increased from an adjusted 1.35p to 1.75p.

Profits offset investment dip at Provident Life

Provident Life Association of London made an improved profit both from investment income and general underwriting in the six months to June 30.

Although investments of the general insurance business suffered a depreciation because of current financial conditions, this was largely offset by the profit of the half year so that the solvency margin remained substantially over the statutory requirements.

To ensure that this margin is maintained with expanding

premium income, the holding company intends before the end of the year to raise the issued capital of the United Standard Insurance from £800,000 to £1m. On the life side new sums assured were down from £33.4m to £30.1m, annual premiums stood at £702,000 (£685,000) and single premiums £122,000 (£110,000). New annuities were £85,000 (£280,000). To reduce further the disparity between the interim and final dividends the half-time distribution goes up from 3.12p to 4.02p.

Newsprint jolt to Guardian

Guardian & Manchester Evening News, owners of The Guardian, have produced turnover in the year to March 31 last showing an increase of 18 per cent from £17.5m to a record £20.6m, but taxable profits show a slight decline from £2.74m to £2.69m. Current year profits, however, are expected to show a substantial decline.

Mr P. W. Gibbins, who last year replaced Mr L. P. Scott as chairman, says that on the cost side inflation took its inevitable and very heavy toll, in particular the price of newsprint increased by about 40 per cent

during the year and the group's newsprint bill rose by over £1.15m. Commenting on the future, he says it is more difficult than ever to make forecasts. The cost of everything the group uses, particularly newsprint, continues to escalate and the price code made it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to take the necessary steps to counteract all those influences in time. It was inevitable, therefore, that the group's current year profits would be substantially lower. Meanwhile, since the end of the financial year the growth of sales has been maintained.

Green's Economisers accelerate

A sparkling set of half-time results by Green's Economisers Group show profits and turnover substantially ahead. The group looks well set to achieve fresh records this term.

Taxable profits soared by over 60 per cent from £390,000 to £626,000 on turnover up from £2.6m to £3.6m. The board is raising the interim dividend from 1.05p to 1.47p which represents one half of the maximum dividend permitted for 1974 and shareholders are given a share/ scrip option. Mr S. L. Green, the chairman, says the higher turnover reflects not only price escalation but also a larger volume of production, while the trading profit was increased by the return to profitability of J. W. Harrison, the group's iron founding subsidiary.

No dividend at Bk & Commercial

Hopes that shareholders would receive a dividend equal to the 1p paid by Bank & Commercial Holdings last year, have been dashed by a £455,000 loss for the second half, against a profit of £431,000 a year earlier. No dividend is being recommended. The result leaves the group with a loss for the full year of £399,000, before a tax credit of £102,000, against a taxable profit of £605,000. Turnover eased from £3.11m to £2.14m, while earnings a share came out at nil, against 2.3p. The loss is given after adding a surplus of £109,000 on the sale of investment properties, less a transfer to capital reserves of £45,000. At the attributable level, a profit of £355,000 has been turned into a loss of £297,000.

Helene of London

With the bulk of the group's profits coming in the second half, the board of Helene of London says that the rise in interim pre-tax profits from £202,000 to £242,000 does not give a good guide to the full year's performance. Interim turnover has jumped from £1.9m to £3.6m.

Birmingham merger

Two Birmingham stockbroking firms announced a merger yesterday. Subject to Stock Exchange Council approval, Roy James & Co are to merge with Bacon, Tedd & Scribbans from

November 11. The new firm will trade under the title Roy James & Co (Incorporating Bacon, Tedd & Scribbans) and two partners of Bacon, Tedd will join the new firm as associate members.

Erith see little growth in second leg

Although profits and turnover of Erith & Co, the London-based builders' merchants, made good headway in the first half to June 30, lower interest receivable will trim the result in the full year. Last term there was a record £870,000. From turnover showing an increase of 26 per cent from £4.8m to £6m, trading profits were returned at £362,000 (£296,000). But interest receivable is more than halved from £39,000 to £16,000 after which taxable profits showed an increase of 12 per cent from £335,000 to £378,000. The trading profit includes £64,000 from 1973 acquisitions. The interim dividend is being stepped up from 2.25p to 2.53p and the board expect to raise the final payment by the maximum permitted amount, from 3.25p to 3.66p, making the full year's total 5.19p against 5.51p.

Merchants' Warehousing

In reporting pre-tax profits up £15,000 to £314,000, Dublin-based Merchants' Warehousing say general profitability depends to a large extent on the ability to keep as much control as possible over escalating costs. Earnings a share rose from 4.63p to 5.24p and the total distribution from 3.25p to 3.5p.

Johnson Group Cleaners

Johnson Group Cleaners referred yesterday to reports which described it as an associate company of Jessel Securities. This was incorrect, it said, Jessel and its subsidiaries held less than 20 per cent of the equity voting rights and were not represented on the board or in the management.

Ayrshire downturn

In the 24-week period to June 14 taxable profits of Ayrshire Metal Products declined from £221,000 to £208,000, hit by the effects of the three-day week, higher interest charges and the cost to date of moving the Metal Trim factory. The interim dividend, however, is raised from 1.25p to 1.3p. Its holding in Crompton Plas-

tics has been sold, but a suitable purchaser for Lothern Structural Developments has not yet been found. A capital profit of £329,000 from the sale of Metal Trim's former premises at Twickenham will arise in the

Interim slide at Aberthaw

A sharp fall in first-half profits at Aberthaw & Bristol Channel Portland Cement is attributed by the board to a steep rise in the cost of raw materials, a fall in sales, delays in obtaining cement price rises until May 20, plus the effects of the three-day week. Taxable profits are down from £603,000 to £242,000, although turnover went ahead from £4.69m to £4.73m.

Cement prices were raised for the second time on September 2, and results since the end of June have shown a marked upswing. Consequently, the board is looking for a considerable improvement in second-half profits. However, it is hard to forecast because costs are still rising and demand for group products remains uncertain with the depressed state of the building industry.

SECS TRUST OF SCOTLAND

Interim gross revenue £1.25m (£1.2m) and net assets attributable £18.5m (£36.2m). Earnings a share 2.67p (2.62p), asset value a share 93p (81p).

JOSEPH HOLT

Half-year turnover £669,000 (£628,000) and pre-tax profit £237,000 (£230,000).

DUALVEST

Pre-tax revenue half year to September 30 £265,000 (£250,000). Net asset value per capital share 24.67p (16.12p six months before).

CRADLEY PRINTING

For 12 months to June 30 pre-tax profit £131,000 (£104,000) with dividend of 1.19p (1.1p).

BRIT STEEL-LYE TRADING

Formal document from BSC dispatched. Terms are 80p cash per Lye share plus additional 2.05p cash a share.

HERRBURGER BROS

Last term pre-tax down from £103,000 to £39,000 out of turnover of £2m (£1.5m). Earnings 4.53p (4.56p) a share.

ALBERT MARTIN HOLDINGS

Taxable profits for half year to June 30, £104,000 (£104,000) after interest of £83,000 (£27,000); earnings per share, 0.97p (1.32p); interim dividend, 1.25p (1.2p). Increased production now being achieved, and steps taken to restore profitability of knitwear offshoot.

Stock markets

Financial issues remain unsettled

The rally in the equity market ran out of support in late dealings yesterday, when leading stocks found themselves unable to withstand a bout of profit-taking. Earlier, share prices were forging ahead again, although there were signs that the shadow of the Jessel share suspension had fallen more heavily over the rest of the market.

The FT index touched 210.9 at midday but dropped back towards the close, finishing at 206.0, a net rise of only 0.3 points. The Times index closed at 80.07, a rise of 0.39. Turnover, by recorded bargains of 7,035 showed a further increase. But much of the business again reflected internal activity—bear closing or technical buying in markets short of stock.

The market opened lower, with jobbers cautiously marking prices down on the expectation of profit-taking sellers. But predictions of a substantial reflection moves in the November Budget, together with renewed hints that some Arab States might soon act to reduce oil prices, brought fresh buying.

Financial issues, however, looked unsettled from the outset, as the market assessed the implications of the problems at Jessel. The nervousness was aggravated by news that Edward Bates was selling off Welfare Insurance. Determined selling of Slater Walker Securities drove the price down to 51p, although shares then rallied.

Once again, shortage of stock

pushed prices ahead sharply, and it took only a mild bout of profit taking to bring prices off the top. ICI, having touched 170p, closed at 165p. Courtaulds closed at 72p after 73p, and Reed International at 160p after 161p.

Glaxo Holdings, still helped by their increased profit figures, advanced to 222p initially, but slipped back to 214p at the end of the day.

Further buying of engineering shares was reported. Hawker Siddeley shook off the effects of the decision to halt work on the HS 146 aircraft and moved up by 6p to 190p. With first quarter profit figures due today, shares in Plessey strengthened. Other good features included EMI and BSR.

During the morning, there was further demand for store and consumer issues. British Home Stores, 156p ahead of their profits statement, held up well to close at 155p. But Marks & Spencer at 110p, were below their best levels. The agreement to higher terms lifted House of Fraser to 50p, but Scottish Universal Investment Trust fell to 67p. Food shares remained firm, but in the hotel section, J. Lyons "A" shares gave up part of their recent gain.

Improving trends in building society finances, together with a report from Nationwide Building Society of a small but welcome recovery in house prices, brought a general improvement in share prices on the building pitch. G. Wimpey, Taylor Woodrow, R. Costain and AP

Cement were all firmer on the day.

Manchester Liners jumped by 25p to 147p on the news that Eurocanadian Shipholdings intends to buy up these shares not held by Furness Withy. Another good feature was Inchcape whose shares reached 210p in response to a bullish investment circular, before slipping lower at the close.

Insurance shares fell back from a firm start, and further rises among property shares were also eliminated later.

With Wall Street easier in its first hour of trading, oil shares gave up part of early gains. BP finally 2p up at 270p, having touched 277p. Gold shares, firmer initially, also turned uneasy at the close and ended with a mixed pattern. Shares in Witrust, incorrectly reported as easier on Tuesday, were again unchanged at 64p yesterday.

In a rather undecided session gilt eventually closed with small losses on the day. However, there was not much activity and there were no new factors against the market. A press report of a highly inflationary Budget were soon dismissed.

"Shorts" opened 1-32 point lower, on a feeling that the press report might unsettle sentiment. But in the morning most of this was recovered. In the afternoon conditions again became dull and net falls 1-16 or 1-32 point were common. "Longs" were often 3 to 1, were mostly unchanged.

Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies.

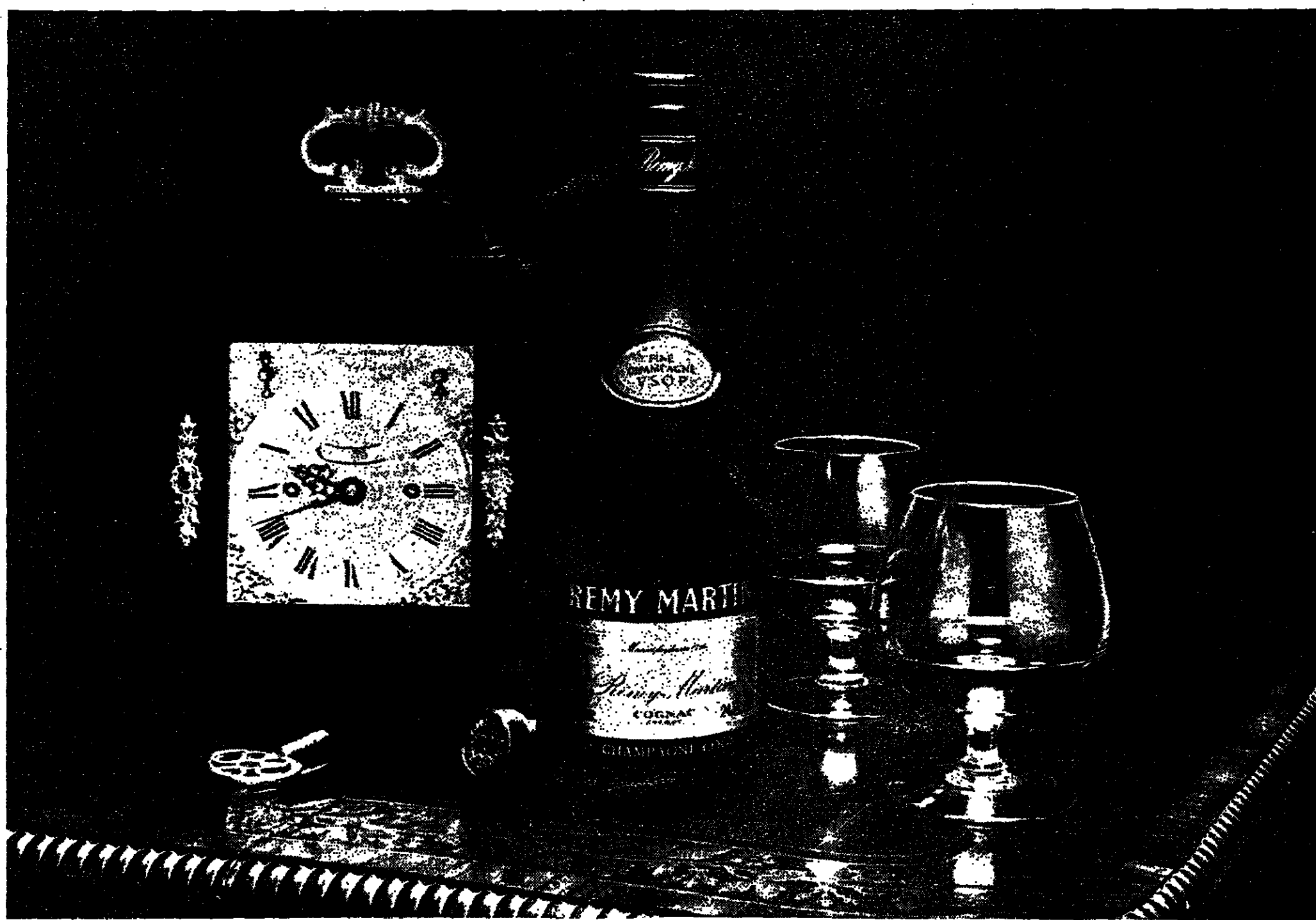
Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Paid date	Year's total	Prev year
Ayrshire Metal (25p) Int	1.3	1.25	—	—	3.0
Bk & Commercial	Nil	1	—	Nil	1
Brook St Bureau (10p) Int	1.75	1.35†	2/11	—	5.62†
Brit Home Stores (25p) Int	5.13	3.94	1/1	220*	9.36
Chase Manhattan Qly	38*	50*	15/11	—	200*
City of Oxford (25p) Int	0.78	0.75	—	—	2.95
Cradley Printing (10p)	1.19	1.1	1/1	1.19	1.1
Dualvest (50p) Int	2.75	2.76	29/11	—	5.36
Erith & Co (25p) Int	2.33	2.25	26/11	6.195	5.51
Green's Economiser (25p) Int	1.47*	1.05	16/12	—	2.62
Herrburger Bros (25p)	1.3	1.25	—	1.3	1.25
Merchants' Warehousing (25p) Int	2.62	2.37	—	3.5	3.25
Nitro Ltd (1s) S Int	1.21	1	9/12	—	4.3
Ogilvy & Mather (52) Qly	22.5*	16*	29/11	—	61*
Provident Life (25p) Int	4.02†	3.12	1/1	—	8.26
Westport Int (25p) Int	1.3	1.25	20/12	—	2.81

* Adjusted for scrip. † Cents a share. ‡ Forecast. †† Increased to reduce disparity.

Hutchison in good trim

In his annual report to shareholders of Hutchison International, Sir Douglas Clague, the chairman, says that this Hong Kong-based group will be in a position to present satisfactory results for the present trading year, subject to the overall global situation. The group is well placed to participate fully in any improvements in world circumstances as a result of its diversification both geographically and by trades, but precise forecasts are not possible. However, the board has noticed that economic difficulties overseas such as exchange problems, restrictions on dividends and other similar problems have militated against the expansion

Cognac Remy Martin



Rare small bracket clock signed by Thomas Tompion (1639-1713).

Mr. Thomas Tompion would approve

Great cognac ages just as a great antique does, grows smoother, more mellow with each year it matures. France awards the designation Fine Champagne V.S.O.P. only to the rare, older few from the heart of the Cognac region. It is for this connoisseur's cognac that Remy Martin is famous.

REMY MARTIN FINE CHAMPAGNE V.S.O.P.

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ACCESS 50000 SPANIES

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CIVIL ENGINEERING & BUILDING CONTRACTORS

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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Oct 14. Dealings End Oct 25. Contango Day, Oct 28. Settlement Day, Nov 5.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Stock Exchange Prices

Rally boils over

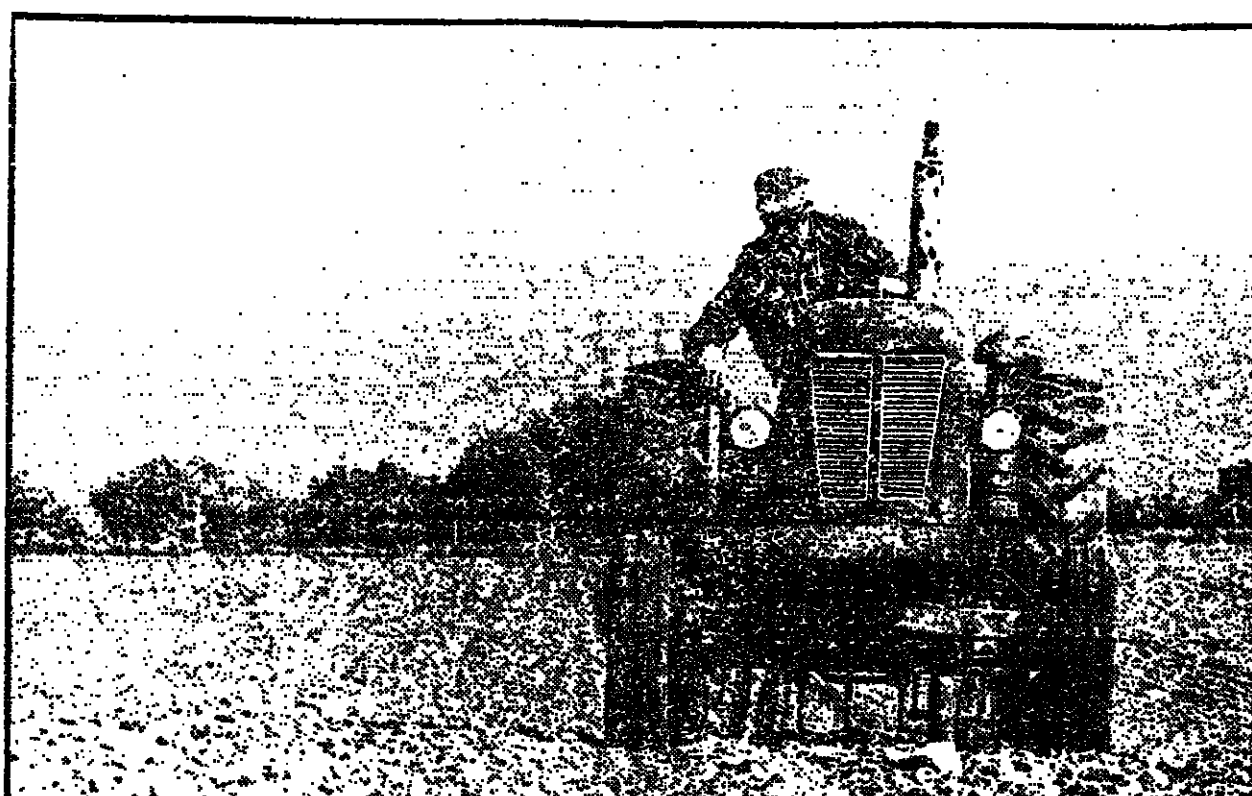
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1974/75 Low Company Price Chs Pence % P.E.			1974/75 High Company Price Chs Pence % P.E.			1974/75 Low Company Price Chs Pence % P.E.			1974/75 High Company Price Chs Pence % P.E.		
BRITISH FUNDS											
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN											
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LOCAL AUTHORITIES											
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100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
FOREIGN STOCKS											
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DOLLAR STOCKS											
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BANKS AND DISCOUNTS											
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BREWERS AND DISTILLERS											
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MINES											
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INSURANCE											
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INVESTMENT TRUSTS											
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OIL											
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PROPERTY											
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
RUBBER											
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100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TEA											
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MISCELLANEOUS											
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Denmark



troget, a main pedestrian street in Copenhagen. These streets are usually paved and motor vehicles are banned, except for eliveries. Right: one of Jutland's farmers, many of whom are growing more corn and producing fewer cattle.

en political parties voted into this Government

Geoffrey Smith

has been fashionable only for British Liberals quote Denmark as the same example to prove Liberal minority government works. This is not use it is the only exam- Canadian experience in at years might be consid more relevant to the sh system. But Den- does provide quite ing evidence of how a can run the govern- without having to win many of the voters first. her it is a case to be ated is another matter. e Danes were somewhat aback after their elec- last December to find they had voted 10 par- instead of five into the sting, that all the five ously represented had returned with fewer bers, and that the id largest party was the re Progress Party of Vogens Glistrup.

Glistrup, a Copenhagen lawyer and consultant maintained that he ed paying any income uite legally, though on programme of abolishing re tax and drastically

reducing the Civil Service. His success and the general fragmentation of the new Parliament indicated the widespread public disenchantment with the whole process of government.

There were particular reasons for the failure of the Social Democrats—party divisions over whether to join the EEC; high taxation and heavy bureaucracy, with which they were especially associated; the personality of their leader, Mr Anker Jorgensen, who had not won much approval as Prime Minister. But the malaise went farther than dissatis- faction with a single party. The voters had at one and the same time expressed their disapproval of all established political parties and made it more difficult for the politicians to win their confidence back. Government could not be easy in a Folketing where 150 seats were divided between 10 parties.

The Government that was formed in due course was the weakest in Danish parliamentary history in the sense that the Liberals, who programme of abolishing administration, held only 22

seats. Mr Poul Hartling and his colleagues realized from the beginning that such a government could not hope to impose its will on Parlia- ment.

They pursued quite a dif- ferent policy. They sought where they could to prevent measures coming forward that were too contentious. This was an exercise in deliberate restraint to avoid parliamentary confron- tations.

But a country in Den- mark's difficult economic situation could not possibly just drift along avoiding any unpopular policy that would require parliamentary support, so the positive aspect of the Government's approach has been to forge a succession of parliamen- tary alliances, the composi- tion of which has changed according to the issue. They have sought support wherever they could find it on different questions.

The advantage of such a pattern of kaleidoscopic alliances is that it restores much of the power of decision to Parliament. The disadvantage is that govern- ment is conducted in a frenetic atmosphere where

there always seems to be an election around the corner. So it has been this year.

There was a big crisis in May before Parliament agreed to a number of tax increases. For a time it seemed that the Govern- ment was bound to fall. But after a week of hard and feverish negotiation the seven non-socialist parties in the Folketing came together to approve the package. But that compromise did not bring political calm. There was still need for agreement on a package of economic and tax reform plans.

For some two months until a final settlement was reached a few weeks ago there was a period of per- sistent crisis with another election being widely fore- cast. Whether this was a real or contrived crisis is open to dispute. There was much wheeling and dealing before the Government secured a majority, which they found hard to obtain.

In the decisive session of the Folketing they had to defeat four separate votes of no confidence before they could claim success. But that episode was illu- minating in more ways than one. It illustrated not only

the vulnerability of the Govern- ment's position but also the reluctance of the other parties to take advantage of it. Had they been prepared to vote for each other's votes of no confidence it would have been a different story. Their reluctance to do so suggested that for all the commotion they were afraid of precipitating another election.

This has been the key to Danish politics this year. The established political parties have been nervous and uncertain of the elec- torate. The opinion polls and their own internal diffi- culties have not encouraged the main opposition party, the Social Democrats, to seek another election quickly.

But it is more than just the weakness of one large party. Last year's election was such a profound shock because the conclusions to be drawn from it were essentially negative. It showed that the voters were fed up with high taxes and a proliferating adminis- tration, both of which are still just as much targets for criticism.

But it also showed that

the voters had no confi- dence in any political party to put matters right. Nor indeed would it be easy to do so suddenly. What the voters appear to be demand- ing is not a change in a few specific policies but a deep- er adjustment in the con- duct of the state.

Throughout Scandinavia in the past year or so there has been evidence of grow- ing dissatisfaction with the burdens and restraints of the society that years of social democracy have fash- ioned. Nowhere else has the reaction been so sharp or so negative as in Denmark. She provides the most dramatic example of what may now be a fact of Scandinavian life: that the era of strong governments is over.

Sweden may be the one exception, but there the present strength of the Social Democratic Government depends on an adroit parlia- mentary manoeuvre rather than outright success at the polls. So the real question for Danish politics when- ever the election may come, and it surely cannot be very long delayed, will be not so much who wins but whether there is any winner at all.

EEC a tonic but not a cure

When the Danes voted to join the European Economic Community two years ago it was widely believed that they would be in an envi- able position. How much wiser than the Norwegians, it was thought. How much luckier than the Swedes and the Finns. How much easier life was for a country that did not need to be inhibited by the abstractions of political neutrality. The for- tunate Danes could simply pursue their own self-in- terest with an easy mind.

There seemed little doubt, to most outside observers at any rate, where Danish self-interest lay. As the one Scandinavian country to join the EEC, Denmark would have a foot in both the Community and the Nordic camps. That would suit her psychologically. She has always been the most continental of the Scandinavians as geography would suggest. And membership of the EEC would at the very least ease Denmark's apparently chronic economic difficulties.

So it seemed. But it has not in fact turned out like that. The balance of pay- ments deficit is much worse than a year ago. Interest rates are high. Unemploy- ment is rising. New orders for industry are going down, with the exception of the shipyards. Inflation roars ahead and there are particular grumbles about food prices. The picture is one of intensified economic gloom. What has gone wrong?

It is not that membership of the EEC has itself had unpleasant or even dis- appointing consequences. On the contrary, the direct effects were if anything bet- ter than expected. The pay- ments for Danish agricul- ture exports under the Common Agricultural Policy were higher and general European economic demand was stronger than had been expected.

Danish agriculture, which still plays such a large part in her total economy, cer- tainly benefited. But agri- cultural sales now form a smaller proportion of Danish exports than in the past and altogether Danish in- dustry failed to profit from the opportunities.

The conclusion to be drawn is not that mem- bership of the EEC has failed Denmark but that it cannot alone outweigh the long- standing weaknesses of the

Danish economy. For years the Danes have enjoyed a standard of living that they have not been earning.

They have had persistent balance of payments defi- cits, high inflation, and for long periods of time an overvalued currency. What happened in 1973 was that Danish demand at home was so high that the goods were simply not available for export to the waiting Euro- pean markets.

The story is depressingly familiar to British ears. The chance was there; overseas markets were waiting; there was spare capacity in the economy at the beginning of the year.

But the opportunity was wasted largely because the Danish economy became overheated. The eyes of Danish industrialists who, in general, are not yet as con- fident of their ability to compete in export markets as are the Swedes, for example, naturally concen- trated on serving the boom- ing market at home. Extra imports were sucked in and the balance of payments suffered accordingly.

The different levels of demand at home provide the main explanation why Sweden, with no more than a trading agreement with the EEC, none the less had an outstandingly good trad- ing year while Denmark, even though a full member, fared so badly. The Swedes benefited from the unusual combination of a general European boom and a strict policy of restraint at home. So they were in a position to enjoy an export-led boom.

But the Danes suffered from bad luck as well as their own errors. As a trad- ing nation dependent upon such a high proportion of imported raw materials she was especially vulnerable to the explosion in commodity prices in general and oil prices in particular. Den- mark has been one of the European countries worst hit by the oil crisis.

Her economic misfortunes have had two consequences in other fields. First, they have imposed a sharp addi- tional strain on the political system at a time of political weakness. Tough decisions are needed to take the heat off the economy at home. It is possible that the develop- ment of an international recession could have that effect; the deterioration in

order books already points in that direction.

But it would be damaging for Denmark's international economic position if the decline in demand were to come only from external forces. The increase in in- direct taxes in May was part of the necessary cor- rective policy, though it landed Denmark in some trouble with the EEC for taking unilateral action.

The recent economic package was also part of this policy though its pre- cise effects, after a fair amount of political com- promise is in dispute. But faced a weak minority government whose power rests on shifting parliamentary alliances is hardly in a position to enforce a consistent and un- popular economic policy.

The second consequence affects Denmark's position within the EEC. There has always been a deeper di- vision of opinion within Den- mark on the merits of mem- bership than other Euro- pean countries have often appreciated.

The comfortable majority in favour of joining when the referendum was held two years ago was widely regarded as a triumph for the Social Democratic Government of the day, an event which justified Mr Jens Otto Krag, the Prime Minister, resigning at a peak in his political career. But the minority of opponents was still consid- erable and was not swept away by this decision or by the fact of entry. According to a recent opinion poll the minority has now become a majority.

This does not mean that Denmark is about to leave the Community. Even if a majority of Danes are now against Danish membership this is no longer really a live issue. But it is bound to have its effect on Danish politics within the Community.

Before joining, the Danish Government of that time made great play of its oppo- sition to more integration within the Community than was strictly necessary. The balance of opinion at home makes it obligatory for any Danish government to be seen to be taking a tough stand in defence of Danish national interests within the EEC. Denmark will stay in the Community but she has yet to give her heart to it.

G.S.

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Farms have to forsake the old way

by Leonard Amey

Danish agriculture, geared to take advantage of conditions existing in the immediate postwar years, has since been forced into quite drastic changes. Entry into the European Economic Community has not had the beneficial effects for which some farming politicians had hoped, although some price issues have been eased.

In the early 1950s the whole scene was dominated on flourishing export market, which accounted for well over half the country's trade balance. Britain, still not free of rationing, seemed ready to take any quantity of butter and bacon. Germany, in the process of reconstruction, almost as readily absorbed slaughter cattle and cheese.

All were provided in consistent quantity and quality by a network of producer co-operatives from Denmark's typical small farms. They could boast that both home and export demand was met without the fiscal protection and price subsidies obtaining nearly everywhere else.

The farms' main saleable output was in cattle, dairy products and pigs; 90 per cent had some cattle, 85 per cent kept pigs. Little feed was bought in and the sharp rise in import prices at the time of the Korean war affected Danish livestock production a great deal less than elsewhere in Europe.

Two things contributed to this. One was the large acreage of fodder roots grown for cattle feed. The other was the use of returned skim milk from Danish butter manufacture, together with home-grown barley, as the basic diet of pigs better adapted to bacon manufacture than any others in the world.

The farms, which occupied more than two-thirds of the country's agricultural area and were responsible for about three-quarters of its livestock production, were small but intensive. Deliberate policy over many years had tailored them to the capabilities of a farming family, even though by tradition most farmers' sons went off to work elsewhere, getting new experience and some capital for marriage and setting up on their own.

It was easier for them to set up in farming than in most parts of Europe. Land prices were not exorbitant, credit facilities were ample and interest rates on loans continued on next page

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DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK

Shipbuilders' order books filled and full employment assured for a year ahead

by Geoffrey Dodd

In a period of general uncertainty for Danish industry, the shipyards are the only main sector to present convincingly optimistic predictions. If the shipbuilders are not in cluded, Danish industry has experienced this year a reduction in the overall volume of orders.

The shipyards, however, entered 1974 with orders on the books for 77 vessels of 3,200,000 gross tons, and full employment in prospect well into 1975, with some yards busy until 1977. While the bulk of this tonnage

will come from the Odense Shipyard, which builds tankers between 300,000 and 500,000 tons, the smaller yards have also done well. After the difficulties and near liquidation of the Burmeister & Wain yard in 1970, and the reluctant provision of a credit guarantee by the Danish Government, it was generally expected that this yard would be forced to close within a few years.

Some surprise was therefore caused in September when the major shareholder, and deputy chairman, Mr. Jan Bonde Nielsen, announced that the shipyard had obtained control of the Burmeister & Wain motor oil platform, bridges, crane

put under separate management in 1971 as part of a reorganization, and was generally considered the most viable part of the old company. Reorganization of the production system in collaboration with trade unions, the sale of some assets, and a change to series production of bulk carriers, have contributed to improving the company's economic prospects. The yard's repair section was closed, even though it was profitable, and previous policy, in which it appeared that Burmeister & Wain was prepared to make anything larger than tin cans, was abandoned. Projects to build oil platforms, bridges, crane

beams and other engineering tasks were given up, and the target now is to build seven standard bulk carriers of 60,000 tons each year. This was decided after the success of the yard's smaller bulk carrier of 52,000 tons. Altogether contracts were obtained for 23 of these vessels and 19 have already been delivered. The 60,000 tons design appears to be equally successful; nine have already been ordered by British and Danish shipping companies. The takeover of the motor factory immediately inspired trade unions to call for revision of labour contracts. But as Mr. Bonde

Nielsen explains it, the takeover is a life insurance policy which was made possible only by using liquid capital obtained partly from the sale of the huge office complex known to Copenhagen as the Desert Fortress.

Since it came under separate management in 1971 the motor factory has paid a dividend only in 1973, of 6 per cent. But new motor designs to go into production soon are claimed to have excellent sales prospects, and the takeover means that the shipyard can now be sure it can obtain motors for the bulk carriers.

Both Odense Shipyard and Burmeister & Wain build mainly for the international market, although Danish companies also buy their vessels, and Odense is a part of the A. P. Moller shipping concern. A third Danish yard has done well in recent years by concentrating on the home market. Here also series production has been applied, in the construction of fast modern coastal freighters. The Frederikshavn Shipyard, in July, made coasters up to 1,600 tons in batches of a dozen or more.

Development of the Danish coaster fleet, the bulk of which has been built at Frederikshavn, is connected with existing tax and office staff to invest in action legislation like so them.

Most of the coasters built in this way came from Frederikshavn Shipyard, and several of the coaster companies are well-managed businesses which earn respectable profits. Over the past 10 years the average Danish coaster has grown in size and would be more accurately described as a smaller general cargo vessel.

Besides churning out these coasters—the average time from keel-laying to delivery is now about two months—the Frederikshavn yard has built other vessels. One is the catamaran freighter Bacat 1, which has encountered so much difficulty in British ports. This

ship transports loaded barges, and has shown it can provide a fast cargo turnaround without the need for cranes or wharfage space. Bacat 1 is an offshoot from one of the serious Danish coaster companies, and was designed by the Frederikshavn yard on the basis of an idea developed by the owner, Mr. G. Drosch. The owners consider Bacat 1 to be successful as a vessel, and plans have already been completed for a bigger ship based on the same system. But it will not be built until a satisfactory agreement has been reached to allow it to operate in British ports.

These measures meant that almost anyone with a medium income could obtain a share in a ship and have practically the entire investment paid in effect by the taxation department. It was not long before Danes started to call the companies formed to make use of these advantages the "party lines", because businessmen are encouraged their secretaries connected with existing tax and office staff to invest in action legislation like so them.

Breweries stand united at the top of the continental beer exporting league

by Robert Andrews

Because leading Danish breweries have endowed institutions devoted to the arts and scientific research, drinking beer has a wider social acceptance in Denmark than in many other countries. This may show only that the Danes are past-masters in the gentle art of finding a useful moral justification for doing something enjoyable.

It could explain the size of home sales by the breweries, but can have little influence on the considerable expansion abroad by Danish breweries in recent years.

Denmark is the continent's biggest beer exporter, selling about 2,500,000 hectolitres abroad every year. There is also a very considerable production of Danish beer abroad, based on Danish-owned or licensed plants in Britain, Yugoslavia, Cyprus, Turkey, Malawi, Iran, Malaysia, Brazil, the United States and Canada. Most of this expansion has come after the Second World War, and direct exports are now made to some 150 markets.

Denmark has 23 brewing companies and 27 separate breweries. The industry is dominated by the United Breweries, formed in 1970 by an amalgamation of Carlsberg and Tuborg. Even before this the two biggest breweries had been friendly competitors with a market sharing agreement set up at the start of the century. The United Breweries became the fifth biggest in Europe and is controlled by the Carlsberg Foundation. The United now supplies about

86 per cent of the beer consumed in Denmark.

In the Copenhagen area, Danes can be classified into Carlsberg drinkers, for the United Breweries have kept both brands alive, and in this sense the amalgamation has not brought any change. But there are also a number of smaller, regional breweries which have a steady local market for their products, and live on amicable terms with the United Breweries.

When it was founded in the last century, Carlsberg was one of the first industries to be set up in Denmark, and it quickly obtained a dominant position. Tuborg was initially started for the purpose of exporting beer, but had little success at home or abroad until it developed the light lager which is almost the only type of beer consumed in Denmark today.

Skills a separate commodity

The two companies collaborated almost from the beginning. In 1881, for example, Carlsberg provided yeasts and technical and scientific assistance to help Tuborg.

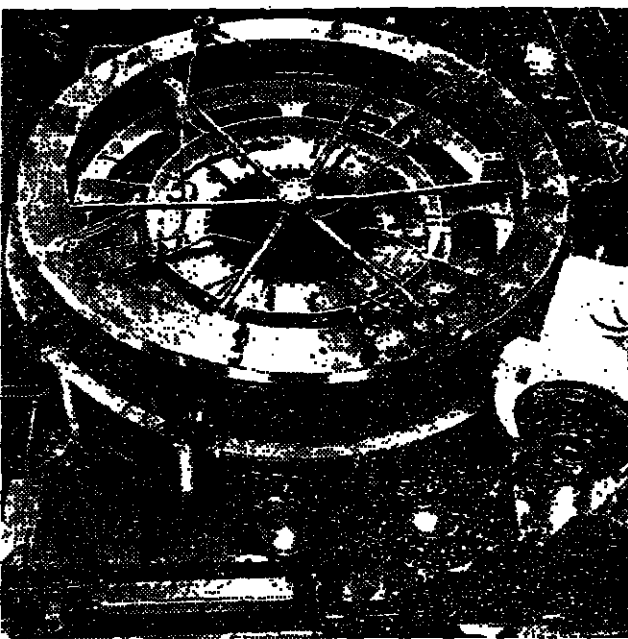
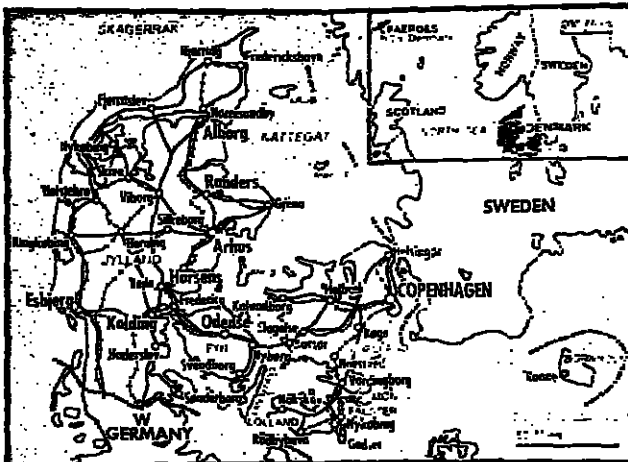
Danish breweries have spent considerable time and effort in improving their technology, and in recent years these skills have become an important separate export through independent consulting companies as well as the established breweries. One of the smaller companies, Faxe, has grown very rapidly in recent years, using a combination of excellent innovation and aggressive advertising.

Faxe was the first to introduce canned beers in Denmark, after a long and rather absurd public debate on the pollution dangers of empty beer cans had run its course. Other breweries have since followed suit, and canned beer sales have grown steadily.

The Carlsberg breweries were founded by Jacob C. Jacobsen, an industrialist who started the Danish tradition of associating beer with the arts and science. He devoted large sums to public services during his lifetime, and in 1876 formed the Carlsberg Foundation to promote the arts. The foundation is administered by a board appointed by the Royal Danish Academy of Sciences, and now owns and controls the brewery.

While beer is sufficiently socially acceptable in Denmark to be served as a standard drink with hospital meals, wine has also grown more popular. Consumption increased by 80 per cent from 1961 to 1971, and Denmark's entry into the European Economic Community has stimulated the sale of wines made from the grape, as well as the fruit wines made locally from blackcurrants, cherries, elderberries, blackberries and strawberries.

There are no giants in the Danish wine field comparable to the United Breweries. A dozen companies compete on the home market and in exporting fruit wines and liqueurs. Although the Danish producers must rely only on berries and local fruits, Denmark has managed to become an important supplier of dessert wines to the United States.



Denmark is the largest European beer exporting country. Two stages in the production of Faxe beer, the original Danish canned beer, are shown here. Above: the bottling plant. Right: bottle inspection by a controller wearing protective mask.



Setting up in Denmark



Denmark - springboard to Scandinavia

Denmark is a springboard to Scandinavia for many foreign enterprises, due to its geographical location and importance as a trading centre.

The climate for investment is good - for instance, Denmark has one of the lowest rates of company taxation in Europe and the most flexible regional development provisions, which allow for low-interest government loans and subsidies amounting to as much as 25 per cent of the total investment.

Copenhagen Handelsbank, Denmark's largest bank, has just published a new edition of "Setting up in Denmark", a survey of the legal and financial aspects of foreign investment in Denmark. The publication is meant to serve as an introduction to local conditions, and is available on demand.

Should you require further information and assistance - for example, contact with particular Danish authorities - we suggest that you get in touch with our Trade Promotion Department.

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Farms have to end old ways

continued from preceding page

kept low. Technical training was general (as it still is) and there was a well developed advisory service.

Between 1951 and 1961 there was only minor change in farm structure and farm systems. In places, the largest holdings were still being broken down and there was some fall in the number of those under 25 acres. But there was one significant change, a halving during the decade of agricultural manpower.

Denmark, especially its eastern half, was becoming increasingly industrialized and urbanized, with a fast-rising standard of living not easily matched on the small farm. To meet the manpower gap, farming had to be mechanized.

Dairying, still demanding in manpower, was the first to come under strain. World butter prices fell and the average herd size was too small to adopt the low labour methods of the country's chief international competitor. Low cost systems based on grass with cheap winter housing of large numbers of cows were ruled out by the small area of farms.

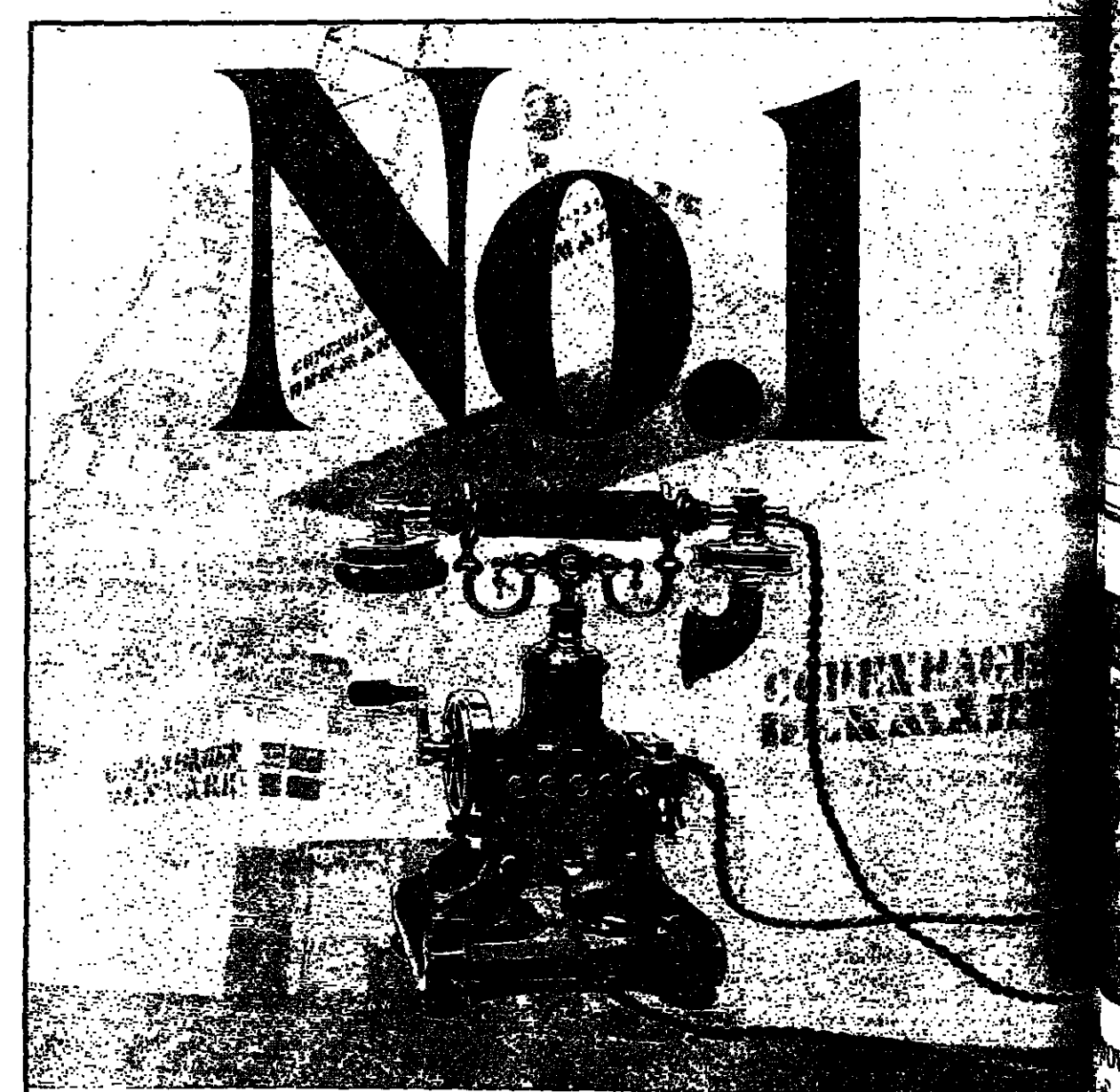
By 1971 the number of dairy herds had fallen from the 185,000 of the early 1950s to less than 90,000. Herd size had increased but still averaged only between 12 and 13 milkers a farm. There was some small swing to beef but all cattle numbers were down.

Movement away from cattle, and particularly from dairying, was most marked east of the Great Belt, where pressures on labour were greatest.

Animal product sales in the earlier period were estimated at an average £292m a year; in 1971 they were £551m. The disproportionate feed bill was only one part of the cost-price squeeze on the farmer, who was forced to try for more land and to modernize his buildings to carry more stock with less labour. Land and building costs and the effective interest rates all rose.

With the drop in cattle numbers, 300,000 acres have been taken out of permanent and temporary grass and turned over to cereals. As things have turned out, it was a prudent switch.

Nevertheless, the pressures on livestock producers have not disappeared as elsewhere in the EEC. Market prices have not kept pace with feed costs. This is reflected in a sharply falling pig population—down by 800,000 last June on last year and 1,500,000 below the peak level of 1972.



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Swift-spending Japanese help to swell tourist income

Pieter Zwart

You are fortunate enough to have Grete as your guide on the No 16 bus on the tour of north Zealand, will experience sightseeing at its best. In her deep, pleasant voice she will tell you about Denmark, through the microphone on the bus or in a park as you pass through castles of Frederiksborg, Kronborg.

She will tell you about the school beer—the name for a brand of beer which poses riddles from the weight of statue of Liberty to the legs of Confucius on its side. She will point out gilded trade signs so part of Copenhagen's brick streets—a cow's head for the butcher, a fish for the fisherman, a crown and bread for the baker.

She will tell you the story of Hamlet, known as the (the weakling) in legend for not being in action at a time when Viking warriors did justice by bloodshed. She will offer an explanation why Shakespeare chose the Kronborg castle at Elsinore as his setting for Hamlet (he may have visited Denmark with a group of actors in the train of James I's marriage celebrations).

She will find time to make a blue-eyed American tourist sit on a sixteenth-century chair in the Knights' Hall—a chair worth "millions of kroner" and probably irreplaceable. She will joke about Richard Burton—after his marriage to Elizabeth Taylor, the Danes could no longer afford him to play Hamlet at Elsinore.

At one time actors such as Laurence Olivier, Richard Burton and Michael Redgrave played Hamlet in the open air at Elsinore, but now the bad weather has started a vigorous debate "of the Danish kind" whether the open courtyard should be roofed in for performances of the play.

She will take you through the castle of Frederiksborg, built in the Dutch Renaissance style but destroyed by fire except for the royal chapel and the Knights' Hall. The castle, built by the Danish architect-king Christian IV, has now been restored completely and furnished with paintings, tapestries and furniture of the period.

The tour includes a glimpse of Queen Margrethe's summer residence, Fredensborg, a view of the sandy Danish Riviera, and a drive through the native oak and beech woods. And Grete, in her navy-blue coat and armed with a plastic umbrella, will inform you about the Danish custom of flying flags on birthdays or to show you are at home, and much more about Danish life.

The sightseeing tours from the City Hall square in Copenhagen offer varied views of the capital and Danish life. Their prices range from 19 kroner (about £1.35) to 166 kroner. They include such programmes as a social tour, seeing how the Danes live in their welfare state; an industrial tour, with visits to the workshops of the outstanding silversmiths, Georg Jensen and A. Michelsen, the Royal Copenhagen porcelain factory, and

Den Permanente with its display of Danish art and crafts. Other tours take in Hans Christian Andersen's birthplace at Odense, and the royal reception rooms in Christiansborg with their opulent chandeliers—here tourists have to don red, blue or green felt slippers to keep the floors clean, and Rosenberg with its glittering display of crown jewels, now little used.

Copenhagen, in the words of Mr Sven Acker, manager of the Danish Tourist Board, has "a special charm of its own". Much of this can be found in the enchanting gardens of Tivoli in the centre of Copenhagen, where the amusements range from roller-coasters to tombola, from *commedia dell'arte* shows to light concerts—all in an artistic taste garden setting.

Something remains of Copenhagen's liberal and audacious past. Shops selling hard pornography in films or books are still evident in the shopping mall of Frederiksborggade and the city centre. There is no censorship in Danish cinema (though the law is strict on minors) so that blue movies such as *Deep Throat* and *The Devil in Miss Jones* are shown to packed audiences. The authorities have frowned on live shows, with the result that there are fewer than there were five or six years ago, and they tend to be in clubs in the suburbs.

Tourism, the fourth largest industry, which draws about 4,000m kroner a year, has suffered as in other countries from inflation. This is particularly marked in the downward trend in American tourists of about 10 per cent in the first five months of this year, although there has been an increase of nearly 4 per cent in the number of Japanese tourists for the same period.

The Japanese tend to spend considerably more money than other visitors—they are attracted by the variety of shops, department stores and boutiques in Copenhagen and elsewhere.

British tourists have increased by 14 per cent in the first five months of this year—a normal figure in an abnormal period. They are especially attracted by camping and farmhouse holidays in Jutland. Care-free country holidays are less expensive and offer a greater degree of independence than hotel holidays to those prepared to cater for themselves. There are two categories of holiday dwellings—the first offer more separate facilities—and they are fully furnished with a minimum of four beds.

All that holidaymakers have to bring are towels, bed linen and food. During the season (from mid-June to late August and holidays) category one is 550 kroner a week and category two is 450 kroner a week; for off-season category one is 420 kroner and category two 320 kroner. Farmhouse holidays in Jutland range from 54 kroner a person a day during the season to 46 kroner during off season.

Whether you enjoy cycling or golf, touring or sightseeing, Denmark "the land of the welcoming heart" in the words of a tourist brochure, offers you a holiday to remember not only in "wonderful Copenhagen" but in its fine countryside as well.

Politicians doomed to error

by Bertil Haarder

The economist's picture of Denmark today resembles the cartoonist's portrayal of one of the overweight residents of the Danish welfare state; short-winded and tense, he gorges pills and works off weight in a gym to keep ulcers and heart attacks at bay.

Stress and obesity are usually self-inflicted and the combination of weakness and lack of imagination of changing Danish governments has put the nation at the mercy of unscrupulous pressure from organized interests entrenched behind established institutions and traditional privileges. Although many institutions have become too expensive, they expand steadily.

In the name of tolerance, humanity and local government, these organized interests are permitted to grow steadily faster at the expense of society. New universities, child welfare institutions, social housing, motorways, banks and hospitals are built without thought of whether the recipients could be given a greater measure of welfare for the price through other solutions. Factors like cost, choice and free competition are disregarded more and more in proportion to the growth and centralization of institutions.

In this form of welfare state the institutions have monopolized realization of our social and humane ideals, making use of their monopoly of skill to subvert the politicians. If another square metre should not be built from now until Domestics the institutions will swallow a growing share of the national product and increase the burden of taxation. This is partly because such things as wage increases and shorter working hours are never balanced by increased productivity in public or semi-public institutions. The education, care, treatment or service provided for employees grows steadily smaller.

The result can be seen in inflation, credit restrictions and more taxation. Neither the people nor politicians can calmly accept the growth of public expenditure, and therefore cuts are ordered in such grants and lack of control, the public apparatus will swallow a steadily increasing share of national income, and the electorate

large, expensive and superfluous university is built. Child welfare payments are reduced, but the expansion of child welfare institutions continues and the number of employees on their payrolls has doubled in three and a half years. The parliamentary parties negotiate a fee for visits to a doctor while hospitals expand without control. Welfare aids are reduced but the staff employed by institutions for the aged has doubled in five years.

Preferential treatment of institutions and the growing numbers they employ make it more difficult for the public to do without institutions. The larger the staff of welfare employees, the less money there is for welfare payments. Institution requirements are met at the expense of existing needs outside the institutions. For the public lacks the support of staff organizations and narrow, expert pressure. In this way, the need for institutions grows steadily.

The number of university students in Denmark has risen by 500 per cent since 1950 and three-quarters of all graduates have gone to the public sector. Education, staff organizations and the young are progressively influenced by a belief that a person's intellect, initiative and mental horizon grows with the size of the educational institution, length of training, and the degree of theoretical abstraction of his learning.

The foundation of this edifice is the diffuse feeling of inferiority of the non-specialist and those with lower degrees of education. The individual abandons his own judgment in favour of fragmentary accumulations of abstract theories. This is particularly the case for the growing production of unscientific and authoritarian psychological, sociological and educational theories which have become compulsory entry requirements for employment in almost any form of public institution.

Meanwhile, Danish politicians have been brought into a situation where they go wrong, no matter what they do. If they continue along the beaten path, implement approved plans and preserve the present system of grants and lack of control, the public apparatus will swallow a steadily increasing share of national income, and the electorate will find that politicians cannot keep their comforting promises of tax relief. Denmark will retain its world leadership in tax pressure.

If politicians follow my recommendations, they will also encounter difficulty. But if in the process, they achieve a balanced society where demands keep each other in check, the trouble will be worth while.

First, all grants should be taken from institutions, and directed instead to consumers and local decision-makers at the lowest possible level. All grants should be precisely stated in advance and be irrevocable, thus allowing the politicians to control the distribution of national resources.

In return, all effort to control the details must be abandoned. All subsidies should be direct, simple and visible, so that the purpose, size and recipient of each sum are known. For instance, all payments to child welfare institutions should be replaced by greatly increased endowment payments for all children born after January 1, 1976.

The billions spent on education should be distributed as an equal-sized educational capital sum to all young people. It can be used to obtain education, to travel for study purposes, to buy books for own studies, apprenticeships, or as security for an establishment loan.

We must refrain from favouring the costly, bureaucratic services provided by public institutions at the expense of other, cheaper and frequently more suitable ways of solving the same task. We must mobilize the energies of enterprising amateurs.

Denmark has enormous potential for allowing the individual to choose for himself without the hair-splitting justice of bureaucracy. If we are to create equality—and we must—it should be done directly through fixed non-institutional subsidies and control of the formation of wealth and inheritance, not by diverting a growing share of the national product into public services which no one would dream of paying for, even if one could afford them.

Denmark is wealthy and can provide enormous resources to achieve new social advances.

Invasion by British firms

by Knud Asbjørn Smitt

During the sixties about one third of all the new investments made in Danish industry were made by foreign companies, and the international oil companies, which built three refineries in Denmark, were certainly the most noticeable. But the seventies brought a new trend, with foreign investment dominated by the United Kingdom.

The British invasion, as it is called in Copenhagen, deserves the name; British money has gone into a wide range of activities in Denmark, and the British share of total foreign direct investments "which exercise an appreciable influence on the management of a company" rose from 12 per cent in 1971 to 23.4 per cent in 1973.

The influx includes such firms as Høegh & Fager, Austin Reed, Racine Vickers, Sanderson, Gestner and Rank Radio International. Representatives of British financing include Barclays Bank, United Dominions Trust and Balfour Williamson.

Denmark, a member of the EEC, has the added asset for British companies of being fairly close geographically and of providing access to the Scandinavian market.

The fact that English is still Denmark's second language, though France would like to see this changed, means that there is no language problem of any dimension for English speakers.

Beyond these factors there is the positive attitude of the Danes themselves, based on a long tradition of trade relations. Both the Ministry of Commerce and Officials of the central bank state without reservation that Denmark has the most liberal attitude to foreign investments of any country in Europe.

As a result of this encouragement foreign investments made up about 10 per cent of all new investments at the beginning of 1974, according to official reports. This amounted to 10,500m kroner, or some £750m.

There are no restrictions on direct investments of up to about £7,000, and investments in excess of this are approved automatically upon verification. Some restrictions do still operate on direct investment in banking, financing and investment companies, but these lapse at the end of this year, together with the restrictions which at present apply to foreign banks wishing to establish offices in Denmark.

From next year the remaining controls of importance concern direct investment in Danish agriculture and real estate. Speculative transactions in these nationally sensitive things require special permission, which is rather difficult to obtain.

For other forms of business and production most of the assistance available to Danish firms can be obtained on similar terms for foreign investors. One example of this is assistance under the Regional Development Act, which can provide finance for 20 years of up to 90 per cent of total initial cost, at a fixed interest rate which is at present 7.5 per cent a year.

As to portfolios, up to 10 per cent of any company's share capital can be held by foreign individuals or companies without any formality, and permission for a larger investment is in practice generally granted.

At present Danish mortgage credit associations issue bonds on the international market through an annual quota.

but this limitation will also disappear at the end of the year. These securities, which are considered to be as safe as government bonds, are still a favourable investment. At the beginning of September they provided a yield to redemption of up to 18 per cent.

Denmark's persistent balance of payments deficit and the strict credit controls in force have encouraged Danish firms to seek finance in other countries.

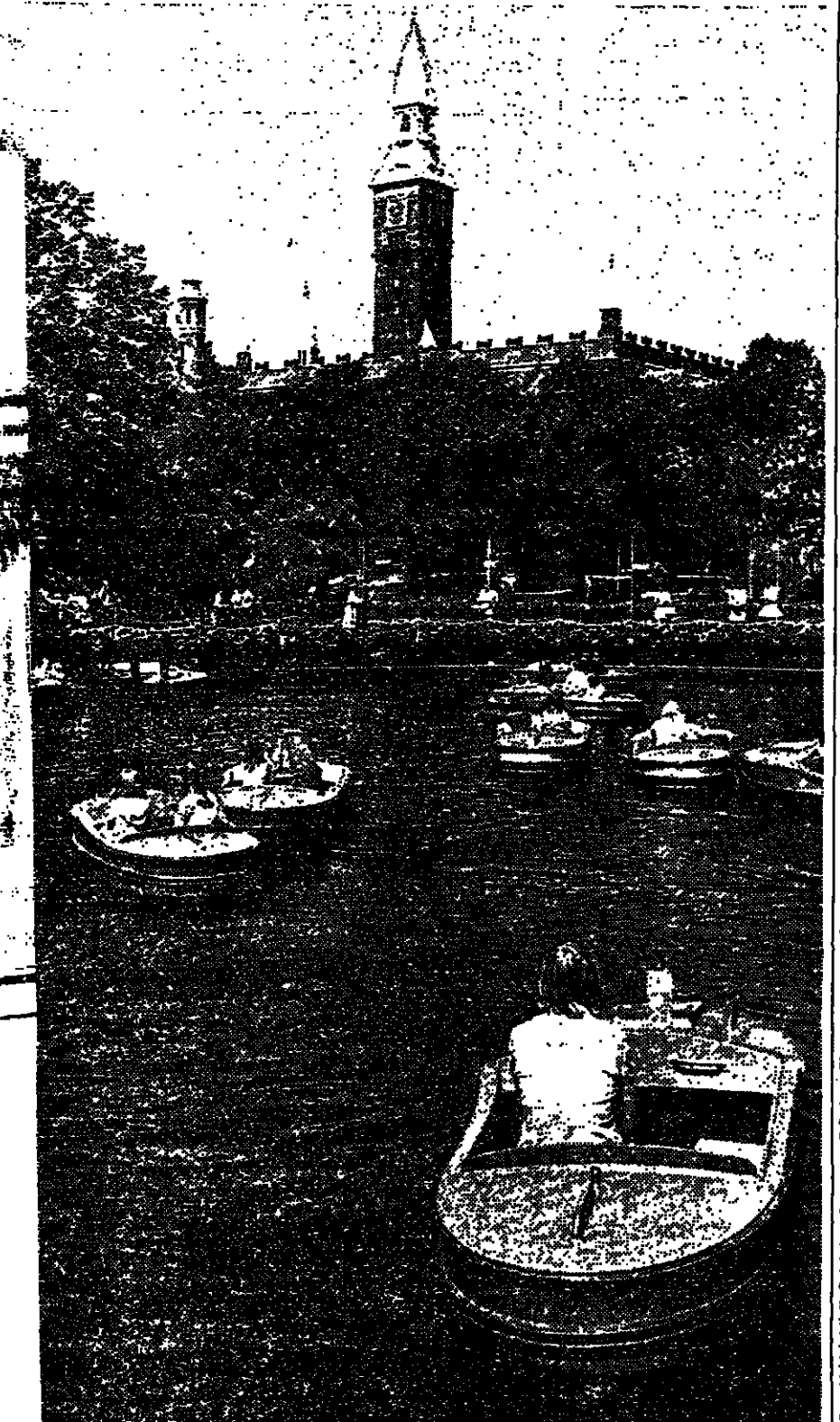
There is a rich variety of legal forms under which business may be conducted in Denmark. From the branch office and joint stock company—the two forms mainly used where foreign investments are involved—through four forms of partnership and others to the cooperative.

The new Joint Stock Companies Act, which came into force on January 1, in many ways reflects the Scandinavian desire to harmonize regulations concerning companies. The minimum capital requirement is 100,000 kroner.

Danish joint stock companies pay income tax at the rate of 36 per cent, less an income allowance of half the taxable income, or 21 per cent of the nominal value of paid-up capital, whichever is lower. Depreciation is tax-free for machinery and similar working assets up to 30 per cent of the book value. With whatever modification applies under double taxation avoidance agreements, Danish companies withhold a 30 per cent tax at source on all dividends for foreign shareholders.

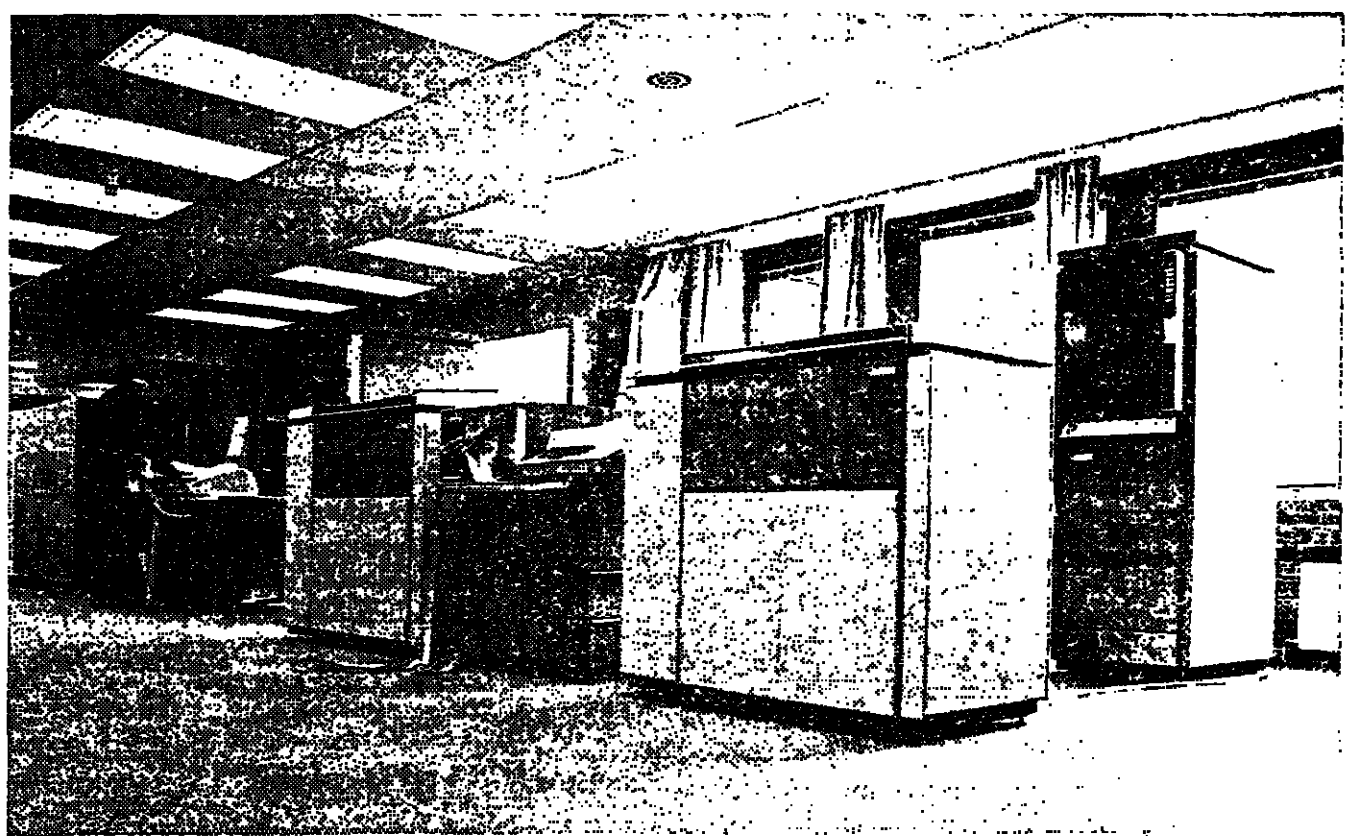
The uncertainty which exists in practically every sector of the economy can force many otherwise sound businesses to close in the coming months before the improvement in conditions which is expected during 1975. In this situation foreign investment can be an avenue to survival for them.

The author is a Danish barrister.



Copenhagen Town Hall seen from Tivoli pleasure gardens.

Fellesdata has a new employee . . . —one who doesn't go home at night!



Fellesdata A/S in Oslo is the data center established by the Norwegian savings bank. Several years ago Fellesdata installed two RC 3000 off-line conversion systems. It has now replaced them with two RC 3600 Support Systems, which are used for simultaneous data collection, data conversion, data communications, and Hasp Work Station functions.

The RC 3600's also provide back-up capacity for the main computers when they are down or overloaded. Finally, the RC 3600's allow flexibility in handling the information flow through the data center.

The RC 3600 system at Fellesdata is a customization of a standard RC 3600 system, and it is an example of the capability of the RC 3600 Support System to perform complex tasks — around the clock.

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Direct foreign investment in Denmark 1971-73 (in million kroner)			
	Total	British share	British share per cent
1971	763	93	12
1972	1,255	288	23.5
1973	1,136	335	29.4

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Motoring

Something new
to see at
Autos Court

The London Motor Show opened yesterday amid the usual mutterings of a lack of new models but I feel this year the criticism is less justified. There are a number of cars at Autos Court that the British public have not seen before, even if most of them are from abroad.

It is only fair to point out, however, that for the three-day week and familiar crop of labour disputes, the important new British cars could not be shown at the Motor Show stands instead of waiting for 1975. Austin, for instance, has a major new front-wheel-drive model up its sleeve for early in 1975 and Jaguar's long-awaited sports car should also appear in the Autos Court, probably in the middle of the year.

The V6 engine used in the new Volvo 264 was developed jointly with Renault Peugeot and both French manufacturers are expected to announce new models powered by this engine during 1975. Meanwhile, Peugeot has put the V6 into its 504 coupé, which can be seen on the Pininfarina stand (though there are no plans to import it at present). A new model from Saab would be an event indeed, but the nearest to it is a three-door, semi-race version of the 99, the combi-coupe, which goes on sale in Britain at £2,515.

Honda is showing a four-door 1,500cc version of the Civic compact saloon. It comes on the British market early in the new year at just under £1,400. The preoccupation with fuel economy is reflected in Mercedes's decision to have a diesel car, the 240 D, at the show for the first time; by increasing its production of diesels this year, Mercedes has armed itself with a powerful weapon against the energy crisis, and its sales have held up remarkably well for a luxury manufacturer.

But there will always be a market for performance cars, however much the petrol might cost, and one way of boosting an engine's acceleration and top speed is turbo-charging. The two latest examples are the Porsche Turbo, which claims 0 to 60 mph acceleration in under five seconds, and a turbo version of the Opel Manta. The Porsche will not be on sale here before next year, but the Manta (a special conversion being offered by Dealer Opel Team) is now available at £3,493.



The Golf, a new compact family car from Volkswagen, which makes its British debut at the London Motor Show.

a radio make it sound like good value at £1,158; the first deliveries to customers should take place in mid-November.

Next comes a group of cars which the British public is seeing for the first time, although details have already been leaked. They include the front-wheel-drive Volkswagen Golf, which may offer stiff competition to the Escort and Allegro, the new Volvo 240 series of four and six cylinder cars, and the latest challenger from Japan, the Mitsubishi Colt.

Chrysler is showing what for most critics has been the outstanding new car of 1974, the CX 2000, although it will not be on sale here until next summer.

The French company is also reintroducing an old friend, the 2 CV, which has not been available here for some years. The right-hand drive version has the 602 cc engine, sun roof, radial tyres and tremendous fuel economy: at £899, it will be one of the cheapest cars on the British market. The GS range is being augmented by the sporty GS X and the luxury Pallas.

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The first systematic survey of the extent of corrosion and its incidence in particular models is published today by the Automobile Association. The AA has kept a detailed record of more than 40,000 cars inspected on behalf of members buying secondhand, analysed the results by computer and built up a dossier on 130 makes and models. The survey is claimed to be the most comprehensive of cars outside the warranty period.

One of the main points to emerge is that rust may start to bite at a very early stage. Of the vehicles examined that were less than two years old, 3 per cent were already showing what the survey calls "marked evidence" of corrosion. The figure rose to 10 per cent for cars four to five years old, and 24 per cent over five years old.

An analysis of 25 popular makes shows the highest incidence of early body rust on the Hillman Imp and the Austin Allegro. The latter, the AA's (mainly the 33) was the only car with no evidence of body rust by its second year. Front or rear wing corrosion was most marked on the Fiat 124, followed by the Imp and MGB. Only the Renault 5 and Jaguar XJ6 showed no door or wing rust in the first or second year.

In the two-to-three-year-old group, Fiat, Hillman and Ford models were among those showing an above-average incidence of rust corrosion.

Of four-year-old cars examined, body rust was above average on the Fiat 124, Ford Escort, Cortina and Capri, Hillman Imp and Hunter, MGB, Triumph 2000/2.5, Vauxhall Victor and Volvo. Most also suffered from rust attack on front or rear wings, together with the Avenger, Rover 2000/3500, Maxi, Mini and Volkswagen 1200/1300.

Overall, the survey says, most British makes show a significant reduction in the rate of corrosion, reflecting improvements in paint processing and anti-corrosive treatments introduced by manufacturers.

The Vauxhall Viva was the only one of the 25 models showing a percentage of corrosion faults consistently lower than average in all age groups. The Austin/Morris 1800, Jaguar XJ6, Renault 16 and Volvo all fared better overall than other makes, particularly among vehicles more than three years old.

The Fiat 124 and 850 showed an incidence of corrosion consistently worse than average among all age groups. Fiat now offers a two-year guarantee against rust on all new cars.

The survey says that small cars like the Mini and Imp obviously pay the penalty for the small dimensions within which their designers had to work. As a result, they have certain body areas that are more susceptible to grit bombardment and mud retention. But more recent models showed much improved immunity to corrosion.

The results of the survey, which covers not only corrosion but mechanical and safety defects on used cars, are to be published in book form by the AA in the spring.

Peter Waymark

Broadcasting

Urban comedy resumes with that pleasantly amusing team of Eric Sykes, Hattie Jacques, Deryck Guyler and Richard Wattis. Predictable performances here but good again (BBC1 8.0). Later there is a salute to the equally predictable Arthur Aspinall to mark his 50 years in show business (ITV 11.15). On the serious side we start Insettlement Peace, a 10-programme haul through the post-war years and what went with them (BBC1 11.38). Man Alive considers the local press (BBC2 10.0) and ce in History features Glencoe (ITV 10.30). Fans should note a change of day for the Pops (BBC1 7.20). —L.B.

4	BBC 2	Thames	ATV
7.05 P. Cwm. 12.55. Pebble Mill. 1.45. Sarncliffe. 3.00. Bugs 3.05. The Forsyte Open University* 5.00. Play School. 4.25. Jaws. 4.30. Jackanory. Open University* P. 5.10. John Early Years at School. 7.45. Newsround. 5.15. Open University* 5.40. The Spain Program. Understand P. 6.00. Nationwide. Society. 6.15. Tomorrow's World. 7.30 Newsday. 7.45 The Pallisers. 7.55 Sir Mortimer and Magnus: The Genius of Flinders Petrie. 8.00 The Virtual Space. 9.30 Twixes, with Twixy. 10.00 Man Alive: Local Rag. 10.15 Night Night. 10.30 News. 11.00 News. 11.50-11.55, Gary Watson reads A Kite is a Victim, by Leonard Cohen	7.05-7.30 am, Open University* Education: Sociology. 11.00- 11.15, Play School, 5.25 pm, News, 1.20, Lurching Today, 1.30, Play School, 4.25, News, 5.50, The Importance of Parliament, 6.15, News Trends in Geography, 6.45, Early Years at School, 7.45, Open University* Understand Society: Legislation. 7.30 Newsday. 7.55 The Pallisers. 8.00 Sir Mortimer and Magnus: The Genius of Flinders Petrie. 8.00 The Virtual Space. 9.30 Twixes, with Twixy. 10.00 Man Alive: Local Rag. 10.15 Night Night. 10.30 News. 11.00 News. 11.50-11.55, Gary Watson reads A Kite is a Victim, by Leonard Cohen	7.05-7.30 am, Open University* Education: Sociology. 11.00- 11.15, Play School, 5.25 pm, News, 1.20, Lurching Today, 1.30, Play School, 4.25, News, 5.50, The Importance of Parliament, 6.15, News Trends in Geography, 6.45, Early Years at School, 7.45, Open University* Understand Society: Legislation. 7.30 Newsday. 7.55 The Pallisers. 8.00 Sir Mortimer and Magnus: The Genius of Flinders Petrie. 8.00 The Virtual Space. 9.30 Twixes, with Twixy. 10.00 Man Alive: Local Rag. 10.15 Night Night. 10.30 News. 11.00 News. 11.50-11.55, Gary Watson reads A Kite is a Victim, by Leonard Cohen	7.05-7.30 am, Open University* Education: Sociology. 11.00- 11.15, Play School, 5.25 pm, News, 1.20, Lurching Today, 1.30, Play School, 4.25, News, 5.50, The Importance of Parliament, 6.15, News Trends in Geography, 6.45, Early Years at School, 7.45, Open University* Understand Society: Legislation. 7.30 Newsday. 7.55 The Pallisers. 8.00 Sir Mortimer and Magnus: The Genius of Flinders Petrie. 8.00 The Virtual Space. 9.30 Twixes, with Twixy. 10.00 Man Alive: Local Rag. 10.15 Night Night. 10.30 News. 11.00 News. 11.50-11.55, Gary Watson reads A Kite is a Victim, by Leonard Cohen

